

THE Soybean Digest

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Netherland Plaza,
the convention
hotel



1955		AUGUST					1955
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
28	29	30	31				

Circle dates for ASA, NSPA meetings

JULY ♦ 1955

VOLUME 15 ♦ NUMBER 9



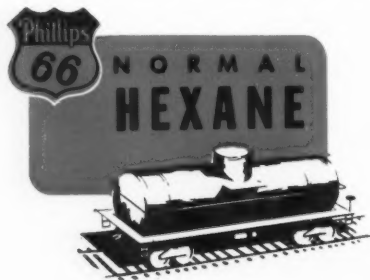
Get every last drop of profits with...

PHILLIPS 66 HEXANE and HEPTANE

Quality solvents. Phillips solvents leave no foreign taste, odor or color. You get a high yield of oil . . . high recovery of solvent. Because of their narrow boiling range there are no light ends to lose, no heavy residues to contaminate your meal.

And Phillips customers enjoy addi-

tional benefits. Phillips full scale operations, ample storage, and swift, modern transportation facilities assure you of a dependable supply at all times. Expert technical advice on your particular solvent problems is available to Phillips customers without charge. Write for full information.



PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

Special Products Division

Bartlesville, Oklahoma

THE Soybean Digest

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 15

July, 1955

No. 9

IN THIS ISSUE

Editor's Desk	4
GEO. M. STRAYER	
Late News	6a
Growers	8
Five-Year Average of 37 Bushels	8
Highlights of Coming Convention	10
Foreign Material in Soybeans	12
L. R. BREWSTER	
Two States Still Ban Yellow Margarine	14
WILLIAM L. TRACY	
End Butter-Margarine Tiff?	16
How Grading Standards Will Affect You	16
CCC Surplus Fats Liquidated	20
Says Oil Support Inevitable	22
July Crop Report	24
Letters	25
Publications	26
Grits and Flakes	28
Oil Mill Meeting at Biloxi	33
New Products and Services	34
Washington Digest	36
PORTER M. HEDGE	
Cover Picture	37
Market Street	37
In the Markets	38
June Markets	42

THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

EDITOR.....Geo. M. Strayer
MANAGING EDITOR.....Kent Pellett
BUSINESS MANAGER.....Geo. McCulley
DIRECTOR OF CIRCULATION
Delmar C. Cobie

OFFICES

Business, publication and circulation, Hudson, Iowa.

Advertising, Ewing Hutchison Co.,
35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1,
Illinois.

Published on the 10th of each month at Hudson, Iowa, by the American Soybean Association. Entered as second class matter November 20, 1940, at the post office at Hudson, Iowa, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Forms close on 25th of month preceding.
Subscription rates—to association members, \$2.50 per year; to non-members, \$3.00 per year; Canada and other members of the Pan-American Union, \$3.50; other foreign, \$4.00. Single copies 30c.

THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT

Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark.

VICE PRESIDENT

Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

AND SECRETARY-TREASURER

Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa

DIRECTORS: Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark.; C. G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill.; Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.; LeRoy Pike, Pontiac, Ill.; Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Chester B. Biddle, Remington, Ind.; Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa; Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa; John W. Evans, Montevideo, Minn.; Herbert H. Huddleston, Lamont, Miss.; Harold A. Lumsden, Essex, Mo.; O. H. Acom, Wardell, Mo.; John Sawyer, London, Ohio; David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Gilles DePutter, Appin, Ontario, Canada.

Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safe-guarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

WEBSTER 9-5727

Teletype CG 283

Zimmerman Alderson Carr Company

141 West Jackson Blvd.—Suite 3140
Chicago 4

Member
Chicago Board of Trade
National Fats and Oils Brokers Association

New York

Brokers to the
Soybean Processor

San Francisco

EDITOR'S DESK

By GEO. M. STRAYER

LET'S HAVE ACTION ON P. L. 480 Final figures on the quantity of soybeans taken over by CCC on May 31 are not yet available. Something like 20 million bushels are apparently included in farm loans, warehouse loans, and purchase agreements. Soybeans in warehouses have already been offered for sale, and at this writing about 2.5 million bushels have been sold.

In any consideration of pricing the interests of producer and processor are always different. The producer wants to get as much as possible for his crop. The processor wants to get his raw material at the lowest possible price, so that his operating margin may be as large as possible and still meet the price demands of the market. The disposal of CCC stocks of soybeans is no different in this respect.

Processors would like to see all soybeans processed in this country, meal offered to livestock feeders, and the oil exported into world markets. It is to their best interests to take such an attitude.

Producers of soybeans, however, would like to see the current CCC stocks of soybeans offered in world markets under public law 480. What is the difference between government-held stocks of soybeans and government-held stocks of other commodities?

Our crop reporters indicate a sizeable 1955 soybean acreage. It is too early to know what the weather will do to the crop. Assuming normal weather in soybean production areas we will apparently have a larger soybean crop in 1955 than 1954. There will, then, be plentiful supplies of soybeans to meet all domestic needs and anticipated export demand at prices around the \$2.04 national average support level.

For what are we saving the 20 million bushels of 1954-crop soybeans? Why do we not offer them under P. L. 480? Is it intentional that we should keep them around as a factor to depress selling prices on 1955 crop? When there are buyers under P. L. 480—when we have a commodity people in other parts of the world want—does it make sense to tell those buyers they cannot have soybeans?

A reasonable carryover of soybeans every year would be a good thing for our industry. Adequate supplies of soybeans are just as essential to our economy as adequate supplies of wheat, corn, or any other crop. But when a small carryover is allowed to depress prices far below normal relationships, and when somebody else in the world would like to purchase that carryover, why do we not sell it?

It is hoped that when the July crop report is issued, showing the 1955 planted acreage of soybeans, announcement will also be made that 1954-

crop soybeans remaining in CCC hands will immediately be offered for sale under P. L. 480. Too much time has already been wasted. Immediate action is needed. Let's hope it is forthcoming.

CONSIDER PREMIUMS, DISCOUNTS

Discount schedules for high moisture have, in the past, had at least some basis of relationship to soybean price levels. The discounts instituted in the fall of 1954 reflected the previous year's higher priced soybeans.

As buying on the 1955 crop of soybeans begins the basis of discounts should be reviewed. It is probably too severe for \$2.04 soybeans. It should be reviewed in light of the relative value of a bushel of soybeans at various moisture levels.

Premiums of the same size as discounts may make the picture look somewhat different. Are 13 percent moisture soybeans worth 5 cents per bushel more to the processor than 14 percent moisture beans? Are 10 percent moisture soybeans worth 20 cents per bushel more than 14 percent moisture beans? Probably not.

The schedule of discounts and premiums to be used this fall should have some consideration now. It should be reviewed carefully. If we accept the premise that premiums for low moisture are just as logical as discounts for high moisture, then the difference in value must be known and the premium or discount based on that value.

HAVE YOU MADE YOUR RESERVATION?

The 35th annual convention of the American Soybean Association, combined with the annual business sessions of the National Soybean Processors Association, will be held at the Hotel Netherland Plaza in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Aug. 29, 30 and 31.

Your hotel reservation should be made **directly with the hotel now**. The combined meetings require sizeable hotel facilities. To be sure you can get what you want enter your reservations order, specifying that you will be attending our meetings. Confirmations will be made promptly by the hotel, so long as facilities are available.

Later this month, and in the August issue of the Soybean Digest, you will receive further details on the program. The growing pains of an expanding industry will be reflected in program subjects—this will be one you cannot afford to miss.

Put a red circle around the dates on your calendar now—send in your reservations for hotel facilities—and we'll see you in Cincinnati in late August.

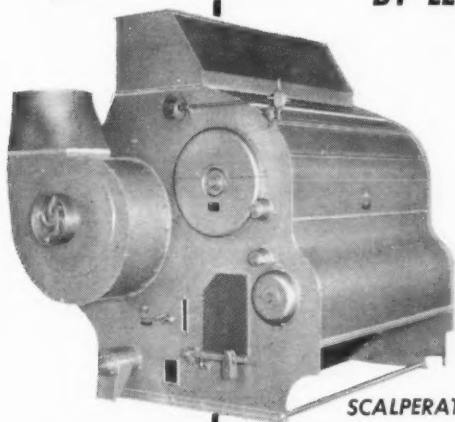


BY LEADING HANDLERS AND PROCESSORS

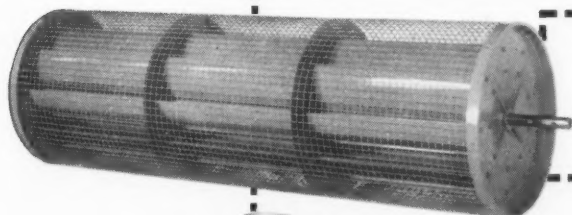
OF SOY BEANS

FIRST SCALPING AND ASPIRATION

The Carter Scalperator does a good job of rough scalping and aspirating beans going directly to storage. It removes both coarse and light foreign materials. It also is a valuable machine to use on beans or grains when turned for cooling. Note that the Scalperator can be used on other grains without change of equipment. In capacity this is a "fast" machine. The Scalperator uses only rotary motion, thus does not vibrate.



SCALPERATOR



The Basic Unit—Hart-Carter "Squirrel-Cage" Scalping Reel. Baffle plate construction retards flow of beans through the reel, insuring thorough rough scalping. The reel is self cleaning.

SECOND SCREENING AND ASPIRATION

The Carter Millerator, used before processing the beans, does a refined job of screening and aspirating. Its upper screen removes all material that is *larger in diameter* than the beans, and much of the material that is *longer*.

Its lower screen removes small seeds and sand. Controlled aspiration effectively removes light foreign materials. The Scalperator and Millerator are all-metal, require low power. Write for complete information . . . today.



MILLERATOR

HART-CARTER CO.

689 19th Ave. N. E.

Minneapolis 18, Minn.

EFFICIENT SCALPING AND ASPIRATION



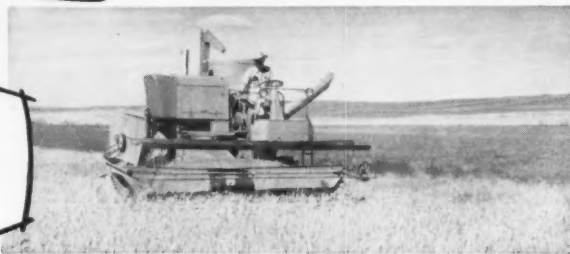
SP-168 HARVESTOR NEW SELF-PROPELLED GIANT

POWERflow hydraulic drive, power steering as standard equipment, new one-lever concave adjustment, and a new automotive-type clutch are a few of the outstanding advantages of this new Harvester. With 12-, 13- and 14-foot headers or new windrow pickup.

"88" HARVESTOR

NEW CAPACITY... NEW PERFORMANCE

Here's capacity to beat far bigger machines—with light-draft performance that gets crops fast! Chain raddle feeder assures a positive feed under all conditions. Tread adjusts for easier row crop harvesting. With 88-inch cut header or windrow pickup.



Every bushel pays you better when you buy one of these **5 MM HARVESTORS**



UNI-HARVESTOR

FOR CHAMPION UNI-FARMOR PERFORMANCE

Powered and propelled by the MM Uni-Tractor, this Uni-Harvester gives you self-propelled operation with famed Harvester performance. The same Uni-Tractor mounts Uni-Farmor machines for forage chopping, windrowing, corn husking and corn picking-shelling. With 9-foot header or windrow pickup.

"69" HARVESTOR

BUILT FOR YOUR LOWEST-COST HARVEST

A 2-pow tractor easily pulls and powers the light-running Harvester "69". Straight-through design and full-length separation are built-in advantages for big capacity... clean grain. Engine or PTO drive, 69-inch cut header or windrow pickup.

Leading sellers everywhere!

It's the *extra* bushels—the bushels you didn't expect to get—that pay you best! One wind-battered, weed-infested field is all you need to prove the crop-saving performance of an MM Harvester. For these are the combines only Minneapolis-Moline could build, with a 70-year threshing tradition behind them! MM Harvestors are built to get all the crop economically, whether the stand is light or extra heavy—down or up.

This year, pay yourself a harvest bonus. Pick the Harvester that makes every crop yield more, every bushel cost you less. Pick the MM Harvestors—performance leaders unsurpassed!

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA



G-4 HARVESTOR

ALL-TIME FAVORITE IN THE 12-FOOT SIZE

Big capacity, light weight, and outstanding performance make the G-4 Harvester the all-time biggest seller in the 12-foot pull-type size. All-steel auger conveyor, exclusive MM "full-width" cylinder feed, and full 3,520 square inches of straw rack surface mean big capacity... clean grain.

GET TOP BEAN PRICES

WITH MM CLEANING EQUIPMENT

CLEANING EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE

"69" Harvester	Scour-Kleen
"88" Harvester	Scour-Kleen
G-4 Harvester	Screening Attachment
Uni-Harvester	Scour-Kleen
SP-168 Harvester	Scour-Kleen (for sacking)
	Recleaner (for grain tank)

Today's higher soybean standards make recleaning practically a must. Make sure **your** beans qualify for top prices. Equip your MM Harvester with these cleaning attachments and get the better bean prices that are yours when you own an MM.

SOYBEAN DIGEST

Late News

Vol. 3, No. 11

Hudson, Iowa, July 6, 1955

Published 32 times
yearly as a service
to the soybean
industry.

PROGRESS OF CROP

Soybean planting is still not completed in some areas, where beans follow other crops, or where weather conditions have made replanting necessary. In some cases beans are replacing corn or other crops that made a poor start.

U. S. Department of Agriculture report of soybean acreage planted will be out July 11. Our reports indicate that acreage is increasing again this year in most of the newer growing areas such as the western fringe and also the Midsouth, and also that there is some expansion in the older growing areas of the Midwest.

We do have reports of locally decreased acreage in some Illinois counties, southern Indiana and western Kentucky, southeast and southwest Missouri, west central Ohio and Ontario.

Reports of the progress of the crop are generally optimistic. It is coming along well, moisture level is better than for several years, stands are good and outlook for weed control is favorable—with local exceptions.

Spot reports: L. M. Humphrey reports the crop in **central Arkansas** is universally clean and free from weeds. Condition of crop in **Edgar County, Ill.**, is 100 percent with slightly more weeds than last year, according to Acord Grain Co. Crop in **Lincoln County, Mo.**, is better than normal, according to W. L. Beauchamp. Most have been cultivated twice. **Northeast Louisiana** is better than normal though outlook for weed control is a little less than could be desired, states Warren S. Patrick, Scott Plantations. Reports on soybeans in **Nebraska** are generally favorable on an increased acreage, according to the government's weekly weather and crop report. Crop is normal in **west central Ohio** except for poorer stands than normal, reports G. G. McIlroy. Soybeans are making favorable progress in **Virginia**, according to the weekly weather and crop report.

The **Ontario** soybean crop is shaping up better than normal with excellent stands and good growth, states Ivan Roberts, Victory Soya Mills.

Arkansas Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin: Early planted soybeans are making rapid growth. Most fields are clean and well cultivated. Thin stands are reported in Faulkner and Woodruff Counties. Blooms are appearing in Lafayette County. Late beans are still being planted.

R. S. Oetzel, Marsh Farms, Van Wert, Ohio (northwest): Many stands are only 50 percent and beans not growing as moisture conditions are extremely dry. Ten to fifteen percent of beans being replanted, and 20 percent of corn has been replanted with probably 5 to 10 percent going to beans.

MOVEMENT OF CCC SOYBEANS

Soybeans taken over by Commodity Credit Corp. were beginning to move by the last of June. Practically all were coming from Minnesota and Iowa, with sales limited to Chicago and Minneapolis offices.

The Minneapolis CCC office had disposed of around 1.5 million bushels by the last week in June, officials in Washington said. **The Chicago CCC office had sold over 1 million bushels.**

CCC has been selling on an unrestricted basis and mostly to country elevators, officials said. Sale price is slightly over the actual loan value at point of sale. **Trade circles view this as having**



set an effective ceiling over soybean prices for the time being. Beans to date are not being offered for export under public law 480, but soybean oil and lard were placed on the list of commodities available under 480 on July 1.

CCC was reported to have sold five million bushels of take-over beans by July 1.

Officials still don't know for sure how many beans were taken over at the close of the loan period on May 31. They think it was about 5 million bushels for each of the Chicago and Minneapolis CCC area offices, less an undetermined amount redeemed at the last moment. CCC inventory report as of mid-June carried 6 million bushels. But these reports lag around 10 days behind actual activities. The figures are for warehouse beans only and do not include farm-held beans.

Leslie Analytical Organization estimates that CCC was holding 16.7 million bushels as of June 15, 8 million in warehouses and 8.7 on farms. Delivery orders have not been issued on most of the latter. Growers apparently are selling farm-held beans and it appears that CCC may take possession of only a nominal amount from farm storage.

DAMAGE TO CROP

Grasshoppers are reported as a threat in Kansas and Missouri. Manganese deficiency is reported in Ontario and in a large number of fields in northwestern Ohio, with some spraying being done to correct the deficiency.

MARKET OUTLOOK

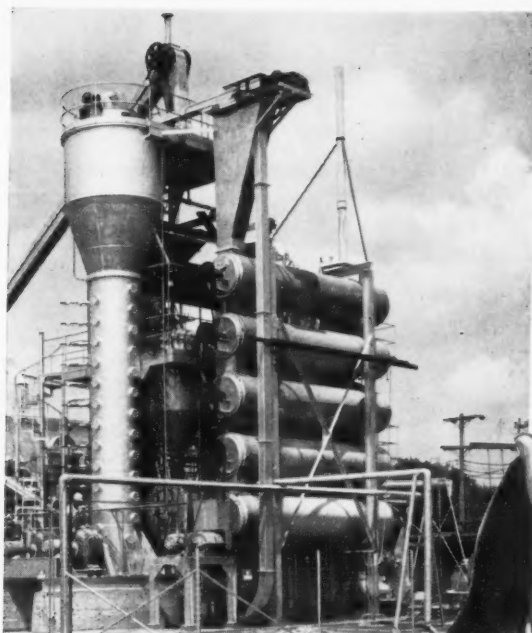
Trade circles see a larger demand developing for U. S. soybean oil. Trade News Service, New York, sees a probable low price for soybeans at harvest due to a record crop and heavy farm marketings — **followed with a record-breaking demand for U. S. soybeans.** With the recent heavy cottonseed oil supplies in the U. S. lacking, "it is more than likely that soybeans will be the most attractive source of oil supply from the U. S."

A total of 1.86 million bushels of soybeans are being loaded or to load out of New Orleans for expmt in the June 24-July 15 period, W. L. Richeson & Sons, Inc., New Orleans, freight brokers and forwarders report.

MORE JAPANESE BUSINESS

Word is just received that Japan has switched her import allocation of 1,837,000 bushels of soybeans from Communist China to a global basis giving importers freedom to buy from any source with competitive prices. U. S. prices are competitive anywhere and the United States is the only source of beans. It looks like we would get most of the Japanese soybean business. For earlier, more complete details see page 36.

	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 soybeans June 28	Price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans June 28	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal June 28
Ark.....		\$2.25	
Ill.....	\$2.33@ \$2.40	2.31@ \$2.35	\$60@ \$85
Ind.....	2.25		75
Iowa.....	2.20		72
Kans.....	2.25		71
Ky.....	2.31		65
Mo.....	2.27@ 2.32		64.50@ 75
Miss.....	2.25		
N. C.....	2.25		74
Ohio.....	2.26@ 2.31		80
Va.....		2.15	



7 WAYS BETTER...

Anderson Solvent Extraction Plants

Anderson Solvent Extraction Plants give you more efficient installation, better performance and operation in these seven different ways.

1. Reduction of hazard due to outdoor operation.
2. No costly building required to house plant.
3. Easy, fast installation . . . arrives on your construction site largely assembled.
4. Quality oil and meal.
5. Adaptability of plant to other materials.
6. Quality, trouble-free equipment.
7. Field engineering service . . . Anderson engineer supervises construction, starts your plant, continues to counsel with you after it's started.

These are the advantages which you can obtain when you buy your solvent extraction plant from Anderson. These are the advantages which have made more soybean oil millers buy Anderson plants than any other make! If you are in need of a solvent extraction plant . . . write, phone or wire today for an obligation-free survey of your plant.

THE V. D. ANDERSON COMPANY 1976 W. 96th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio

Subsidiary of Chesapeake Industries, Inc.
*Exclusive Trade Mark Registered in U. S. Pat. Off.



ANDERSON

EXPELLERS*



SOLVENT EXTRACTION



EXSOLEX* DISOLEX

World's Largest Suppliers of Extraction Equipment

GROWERS

5-Year Average of 37 Bu.

AN AVERAGE 37-bushels-per-acre yield of soybeans on a large scale over a five-year period is boasted by Montroy Slater of Coahoma, Miss., as reported by Wm. S. McNamee in Delta Farm Press. During the past two years of drought Slater has still averaged between 25 and 35 bushels while some neighbors failed to make a crop at all.

About two-thirds of his farm is buckshot and the rest sandy loam.

Last year he had 400 acres in soybeans and only 25 in cotton. This year he planned to plant 475 acres to soybeans and not a single acre to cotton.

Slater says that soybeans are completely mechanized and just simpler and easier to produce than cotton. He feels that though the gross income will usually be much less than cotton, the net profit can be just as good or better.

Slater is double-cropping small grains and soybeans, a combination which offers a real possibility for Mississippi Delta farmers.

Last year he had 200 acres in small grain, mostly wheat. As soon as the grain was harvested he burned off the fields and planted soybeans June 15 with a disk opener without breaking the land.

He put the seed down from three to three and one-half inches and had sufficient moisture at that depth so that the beans were up to a stand in five days.

The ground soon became so hard that he never did get a chance to cultivate the beans and did nothing further until harvest.

His success in the venture was keyed to the fact that he did not disk the land and lose what little moisture was left. A neighbor just across the road had a large acreage of wheat that he handled the same way



—Courtesy Delta Farm Press

LARGE ACREAGES of beans but little cotton are grown by Montroy Slater of Coahoma, Miss.

except that he broke his land after burning it off. He failed to make a crop of beans at all.

Slater also credits the new Lee variety for a large measure of his success, due to its non-shattering, yield, drouth resistance and other qualities.

The average yield on Slater's double-cropped acreage was only a few bushels per acre less than the 200 acres that were planted to beans May 1. And of course the profit was much higher.

All beans were planted in 36-inch rows for ease of combining. Slater definitely does not believe in broadcast beans.

46 Bu. in Minnesota

JOEST ASCHE, Clara City, Minn., raised 46 bushels of soybeans an acre last year.

According to Russell Asleson of Minneapolis Morning Tribune, main factors in his high yield were:

- High fertility of his land.
- Narrow rows.

Designing his own planter and cultivator for both corn and soybeans, Asche plants his corn in 38-inch rows and his beans in alternate 26- and 38-inch rows.

"I like to get two rows close together so they can kinda hold one another up," Asche explained to the Minneapolis newspaper reporter. "But I also like to get more sunlight into the field than I could get with all narrow rows. This way, the two narrow rows will grow up and bush out toward the center of the wide row."

"I used to get four 40-inch rows in 120 inches and now I get four rows in 90 inches," he added. "And on a big field, that counts up to more plants per acre."

Asche plants about 100 pounds of soybeans to the acre, which figures about 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ bushels.

The planting of the two narrow rows also helps in combining. Asche picks up two rows at a time, "and you're not leaving any beans behind . . ."

New Market Division

OPENING OF the new grain marketing division of the United Cooperatives of Ontario was recently announced by Hugh Bailey, general manager of the cooperatives, at a meeting at Chatham of delegates of Ontario marketing boards and producer-owned cooperatives.

Head office of the new division will be Chatham. A manager will be hired immediately to negotiate pur-

MEMBER: CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE • NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE

W. M. SIMERAL & COMPANY

Brokers

VEGETABLE OILS

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING • 141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD • CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS • HARRISON 7-3612

chase and sale of cash grains in Ontario, which will include wheat, corn, soybeans and white beans.

The governing body of the organization will be made up of four representatives of the local cooperatives, four representatives of the commodity groups, and a chairman appointed by the board of directors of UCO.

Chairman is Alden McLean of Muirkirk.

A. E. Jolley, Chatham, is Ontario Soya-Bean Growers' Marketing Board representative. Representatives of producer co-ops are: Gene Whalen, Amherstburg; Arnold Stevens, Wanstead; Arthur Wooton, Thamesville; and Ernest Heiser, Comber.

Variety Tests in B. C.

Soybean variety tests were conducted at the Range Experiment Station, Kamloops, British Columbia, for a three-year period, according to the station's progress report.

Objective was to obtain a variety with a sufficiently high yield for commercial production. The only variety that could be expected to mature consistently was Pagoda, and even with this variety early seeding is essential.

A serious objection to the crop in

the Kamloops district is that because of the dry atmosphere the beans shatter as soon as they mature. For this reason it is almost impossible to harvest a crop on a field scale without loss.

100 Bushels in Japan!

A YIELD of over 100 bushels per acre, produced by a winner of a Japanese soybean growing contest, has been reported by F. Uryu, agricultural chemist for the Japan Soybean Association. The yield was produced with the Akasaya variety, shown at right.

Methods used were quite different from United States practices. The inoculated seed was planted in a well fertilized bed May 24. The soybean plants were lifted from the bed on June 15, topped back to just below the first compound leaf and replanted 20 inches apart in well fertilized irrigated rows 26 inches wide. They were cultivated and hand weeded three times in July, sprayed with BHC chemical dust Aug. 25, and hand harvested Oct. 20.

Topping the plants is practiced in order to increase the number of pods per stalk.



—Courtesy National Soybean Crop Improvement Council.

100.9 BUSHELS per acre was produced by the Akasaya variety in Japan, shown above. Number of pods on this stalk is over 500.

PTC—The Superior Temperature Indicating System

NO OTHER SYSTEM CAN EQUAL THE RUGGEDNESS, TOUGHNESS, and DURABILITY OF PTC CABLE . . .

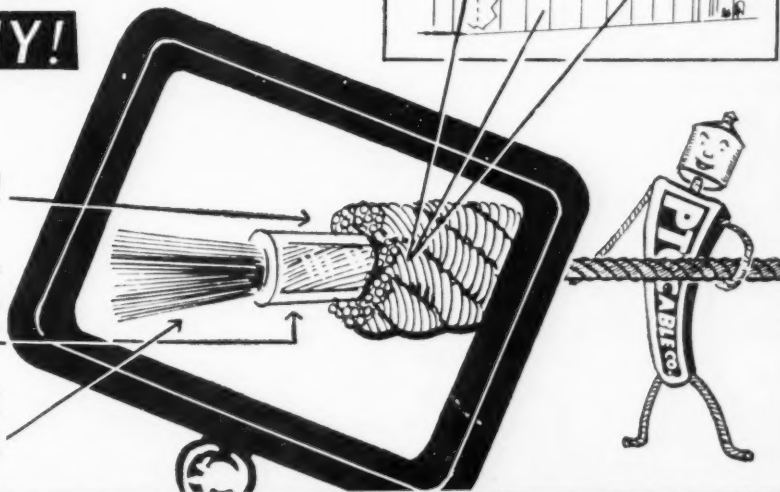
and here's WHY!

TRIPLE PROTECTION

The tough, outer jacket is made of improved plow steel. It withstands a pull greater than 7,000 pounds.

A heavy tube of Polyvinyl Chloride plastic forms the second protective layer. Moisture, corrosion, fumigants or insecticides will not affect this specially designed plastic material.

A triple coating of Formvar makes up the third protective layer. Although invisible to the naked eye, this Formvar plastic completely insulates and protects the heat-sensing thermocouple circuit.



Write or Wire Collect
for FREE Estimate

PTC CABLE CO. 200-203 ANCHOR BLDG. ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA



CINCINNATI
skyline as seen
from the Kentucky
shore.

Will See How U. S. Soybeans Compare in Cargo Samples

Sessions on grades . . . field day by movie . . . annual soybean price forecast will feature Cincinnati convention.

HOW DO U. S. export soybeans compare with those from other countries?

Can they compete with the beans from communist Manchuria, from Brazil, Nigeria and elsewhere?

You will have a chance to see for yourself how they stack up at the American Soybean Association convention in Cincinnati in August.

ASA will offer an extensive display of samples of actual cargoes of soybeans received in foreign countries from the United States and other nations. Over 30 samples as collected by agricultural attaches in foreign countries have been received and it is hoped that many more will be available by convention time.

The samples will be on display during the convention, and part of the program will be devoted to the subject.

Guy W. Chipperfield, president of the International Association of Seed Crushers, London, will appear on the program to speak on the subject, "American Soybeans in World Markets."

Another new feature this year may be a field trip by moving picture. There will be no field trip at the 1955 convention, but you will be able to see some of the nation's soybean growing areas by camera if the Association is able to com-

plete present plans to obtain colored movies of soybean production in those areas.

It is hoped that the movies will include such new producing areas as Arizona, California and Alabama.

The American Soybean Association and the National Soybean Processors Association are holding their second joint annual convention and meeting at the Netherland Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati Aug. 29-30-31.

One-half day of the ASA convention program will be devoted to soybean grades and quality and the steps to be taken to make beans more acceptable for export and the domestic market in light of the forthcoming changes in U. S. soybean grading standards. A representative from the grain grading branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will explain the changes.

A forecast on soybean prices during the coming year by a qualified economist is planned again for the coming convention. Price forecasts have created considerable interest at recent conventions.

Other convention features:

An expert from the Department of Agriculture will review the world fats and oils outlook.

J. W. J. Stedman, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will report on his summer trip to Europe.

J. C. Cowan, head of the oilseeds section, Northern Utilization Research Branch, will cover the whole field of research in soybean oil meal.

It's time to be making that hotel reservation for the convention if you have not already done so. Write direct to:

Netherland Plaza Hotel
Cincinnati 1, Ohio

Ask that your room or rooms be taken from the block reserved by the American Soybean Association and the National Soybean Processors Association.

DON'T PUT IT OFF!

A large number of exhibitors had reserved their exhibit booths at press time. But some good booths were still available.

For information and reservations for remaining booths phone, wire or write:

Geo. McCulley, business manager, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

Following is a partial list of firms serving the soybean industry who will exhibit their products or services at the convention:

Aeroglides Corp.
V. D. Anderson Co.
William H. Banks Warehouses, Inc.
Blaw-Knox Co.
Chicago Board of Trade

Crown Iron Works Co.
J. H. Day Co.
Albert Dickinson Co.
A. T. Ferrell & Co.
French Oil Mill Machinery Co.
B. F. Gump Co.
Hart-Carter Co.
Hot Spot Detector, Inc.
S. Howes Co., Inc.
Leslie Analytical Organization
National Association of Margarine
Manufacturers
Precision Scientific Co.
Quality Industries, Inc.
Seedburo Equipment Co.
Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co.
Soybean Digest
Supply Service, Inc.
U. S. Rubber Co.
Urbana Laboratories

Meetings in Brief

Aug. 29—Annual meeting of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers

Aug. 30, a. m.—Meeting of advisory committee, National Soybean Crop Improvement Council.

Aug. 30-31—35th annual convention of the American Soybean Association.

Aug. 30, evening—Reception.

Aug. 30, evening—Annual banquet and presentation of honorary life memberships, American Soybean Association.

Aug. 31, a. m.—Annual business meeting, American Soybean Association.

Watch this space next month for the complete convention program.

Ham Sticks Are New Outlet for Soy Flour

FROZEN "Ham Sticks" are the newest contribution to the healthy and widely diversified American diet.

Similar to frozen fish sticks, frozen ham sticks are nearly one inch square and three inches long. The meat has been cooked, cured, chopped and shaped, then coated with an egg batter in which soy flour is a principal ingredient. Each individual ham stick is then wrapped in bread crumbs.

Soy flour is used in the batter because it is a superior breeding agent with a high protein content, says the Soya Food Research Council of Washington, D. C. It also adds to the flavor of the ham sticks, which weigh about an ounce each.

In addition to being suitable as the meat for breakfast, lunch and dinner, ham sticks are compactly made so they can be cut in cubes for canapes and similar tidbits. Since the meat has already been cooked, the sticks can be eaten after seven minutes of pan browning or ten minutes of broiling.

Like other frozen foods, ham sticks can be kept in the deep freeze or frozen food compartment of a refrigerator for a long time without spoiling.

Food experts say the astonishing volume of research in public and

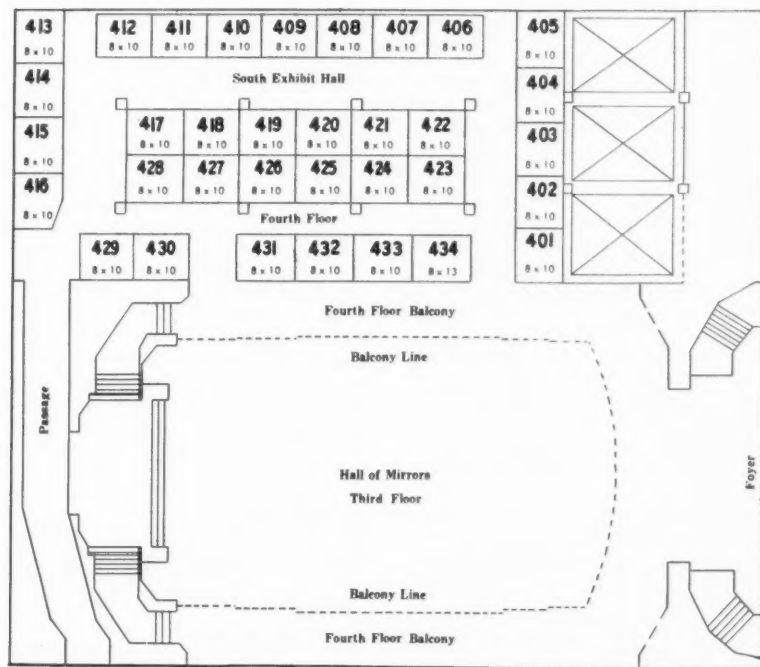


private laboratories makes it certain that there will be many new and exciting food products in the not distant future.

Elect AFMA Board

TEN INDUSTRY leaders have been elected to the board of directors of the American Feed Manufacturers Assn. according to an announcement made by W. T. Diamond, the AFMA secretary-treasurer, Chicago. Diamond stated that the election of each of the new directors is for a three-year term, and was conducted by means of a mail ballot during the month of April. He added that 30 men serve on the AFMA board and 10 are elected each year.

The newly elected directors include: Ray N. Ammon, president, Vitality Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Edward C. Aubrey, vice president, Aubrey Feed Mills, Inc., Louisville, Ky.; Samuel J. Beyhan, executive vice president, Cooperative Mills, Inc., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Buist, president and chairman of the board, Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; B. D. Eddie, president and general manager, Superior Feed Mills, Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla.; W. Cosby Hodges, president, Cosby-Hodges Milling Co., Birmingham, Ala.; George P. McCarthy, executive vice president, Universal Mills, Inc., Fort Worth, Tex.; Fred N. Rowe, Jr., vice president, Valley City Milling Company, Portland, Mich.; J. D. Sykes, vice president, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.; and Everett W. Turner, president, the Grange Co., Modesto, Calif.



HOTEL floor plan showing exhibit booths at ASA convention.

FOREIGN MATERIAL IN SOYBEANS

A soybean processor's viewpoint. Present buying practices do not discourage foreign material which is costly to processors. It may be necessary to assess freight costs on excess foreign material against shippers.

By L. R. BREWSTER
Soybean Buyer, General Mills, Inc.,
Rossford, Ohio

WHY IS foreign material—or the lack of foreign material—of such great importance to the soybean processor?

That question covers a lot of territory and reams of articles could be written in answer to it depending on which of the several available points any writer would care to cover. But in this article I would like to touch at least a little on each of several important points.

First, equipment needed to clean foreign material from soybeans is costly. The cost of maintenance to such equipment is just as costly. These costs have to be considered as an expense when arriving at the cost of converting a bushel of soybeans into soybean oil and soybean oil meal. As a result, the net price which a processor can bid for soybeans is reduced accordingly, and, eventually, the net price the farmer receives is less than it otherwise could be.

Secondly, the efficient soybean processor prides himself with high quality products—primarily soybean oil and soybean oil meal. Not only that, but his customers demand top quality products.

Some of you may ask, "What does foreign material have to do with the quality of a processor's products?" Actually, foreign material holds the answer to many of the processor's problems which have to do with quality of the end products.

It may interest you to know that soybean oil has to meet certain specifications with regard to color in addition to others. It has been proven by tests in the laboratory that many of the soybean processor's color problems can be directly attributed to the foreign material, particularly weed seeds, in the soybeans being processed. The question might be asked, "Why should weed seeds

cause a processor any such trouble? I thought processors cleaned the foreign material from the soybeans before processing them."

Processors do clean soybeans just prior to processing them, but the cost of equipment to attempt 100 percent cleaning is almost prohibitive and the cost of maintenance of this equipment is also next to prohibitive. In addition to these extremely high expenses is the large weight loss which is sustained by any attempt to do a 100 percent cleaning job.

We have, for experimental purposes, hand picked a large enough sample of foreign material from our soybeans to make an oil extraction. The results of these experiments have shown the oil extracted to be dark green, olive drab, and sometimes black in color. Our color specifications are all on a light basis and should be more of a yellow or golden color. Certainly we are going to have trouble meeting customer specifications depending on the type and quantity of foreign material in our soybean supply.

Many people have made the assumption that if there is no oil in foreign material the processor at least gets a return from the foreign material in the form of soybean oil meal. In some cases this might be true, but more often other problems present themselves which are costly. These problems come in a variety of ways.

Little Dark Specks

If the FM is black or dark in color and holds its color throughout the process—and most often weed seeds do—it will show up in the final meal as little dark specks that look like rat excreta. You make your own decisions as to what you think of a feed of any kind that gives you this impression. There is nothing a processor can do to eliminate this appearance once it is there.

The reduction of quality in the

end products is costly to a soybean processor. Sometimes he can sell a low grade car of oil or meal at a discount, but more often than not the processor insists on reprocessing the low grade product so that he can keep his many good customers and draw new ones. This is a costly procedure to reprocess either oil or meal.

Paying for Weeds

It should also be made clear that more important, perhaps, than the quality control problems is the simple economic fact that a processor does not want to pay \$2.50 or more per bushel for dirt, weed seeds, or pods. This is a foregone conclusion and therefore not even discussed along with the other problems presented here.

Again there are certain types of foreign material that cause a processor no end of trouble keeping his equipment operating efficiently. Throughout the extraction process, drainage through various size screens is an important control feature. Many types of foreign material tend to blank off these screens and hinder the drainage—thus reducing efficiencies and increasing costs.

Thirdly, I do not feel that present buying practices in this territory offer any deterrent whatsoever to shipping dirty soybeans. At the present time in this territory, the only loss to a shipper of excess foreign material in a car of soybeans is the loss of the weight of the excess FM over 2 percent. That is, if a car grades 2 percent FM, he gets full contract price for the entire car. If a car grades 3 percent FM he is docked 1 percent in weight and gets full contract price for the other 99 percent of the car, provided all the other grading factors are within the limits of the current discount schedule. Or if a car grades 7.5 percent FM—which makes it a sample grade car—in most cases he will be docked simply 5.5 percent in weight and

April Margarine Report

Margarine production for the month of April reached a total of 104,407,000 pounds, S. F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, reported. This brings production for the first four months of 1955 to 474,467,000 pounds, a decrease of approximately 3 percent from the comparable period of 1954.

April margarine production ran about 14 million pounds below the same month last year.

100% PROFIT IN SOYBEANS

During the last 9 months The National Grain Trader showed profits in 62% of its trades in beans and bean products, yielding a nine month profit of \$3,105 on \$3,000 maximum margin.

The National Grain Trader, published in the heart of the grain belt and center of commodity trading, gives specific advice on soybean markets. Advice also covers wheat, corn, rye, oats, lard, soybean oil and soybean meal. All trades which are opened are specifically closed out at a price. No profits are claimed which are not actually taken by clients.

The advice in National Grain Trader is written by a professional trader who has complete information sources. Economic analysis, trade information, charts and technical methods are used to obtain profitable results for subscribers.

Trial subscription includes booklet "Profitable Grain Trading" plus four issues of the letter and a valuable seasonal trend chart for a grain which tends to rise at one season.

New subscribers only
Send \$1 for Offer CD-7.

**NATIONAL GRAIN
TRADER**

35 E. Wacker Drive
Chicago 1, Ill.



WEED SEED shipped to market with the beans may come back to your farm in the meal!

steps through which the weed seed is processed along with the soybeans, the unbroken weed seed when deposited by an animal, after digestion, will spring up wherever it may be. Here is an item that, perhaps, many farmers had never thought of.

The point I'm trying to make is that the farmer could help eliminate some of his own weed problems because even though he is getting rid of weed seeds with his soybeans, he may get them right back again through his feed.

What, then, is actually the problem? The answer is reduction of unnecessary expenses. You will note during the preceding paragraphs that every problem mentioned resulted in additional costs—either to the processor or to the shipper. Where do these costs finally fall? **On the producer of the soybeans.**

What is the solution to the apparent present dilemma? Increased effort on the part of the producer to bring to market cleaner soybeans. Increased education of the soybean grower and shipper as to the actual problems which their product causes the soybean processor.

The soybean processor is not interested in looking for ways to penalize the shipper—or actually the grower of soybeans—but the processor is interested in reducing his operating expenses, making his plant a better place in which to work and thereby attract and hold skillful and conscientious workmen who will improve plant efficiencies, and in making top quality products.

If this can be accomplished, there is no doubt in my mind but that the soybean producer will profit by getting his share of the reduced costs in the form of a better price for his soybeans and a lower price on the purchase of feeds containing large percentages of soybean oil meal.

will get paid the contract price for the other 94.5 percent of the car. In any event he gets paid soybean price for at least 2 percent of the foreign material.

What, then, is to prevent a shipper from gambling on taking advantage of the 2 percent allowed him under present discounts? For the most part—Nothing!!!

We, however, have made an attempt to make a shipper think twice before acting. Our discount schedule, both in Ohio and Iowa, states that if a car grades sample grade because of excess foreign material, we will dock the shipper in weight the excess over 2 percent FM and for each 1 percent or fraction thereof over 6 percent FM we will discount the contract price one-half cent per bushel. This has had the effect we wanted because we seldom get a sample grade car of soybeans.

But I do not believe this penalty is enough to prevent shipment of soybeans with excess FM. I feel certain that it will not be long before the processors in this territory will be forced into following a practice in existence for years in the Iowa-Minnesota territory—the practice of charging a shipper the freight from his point of origin to the processor's plant on the excess FM over 2 percent.

Go Back To Farm

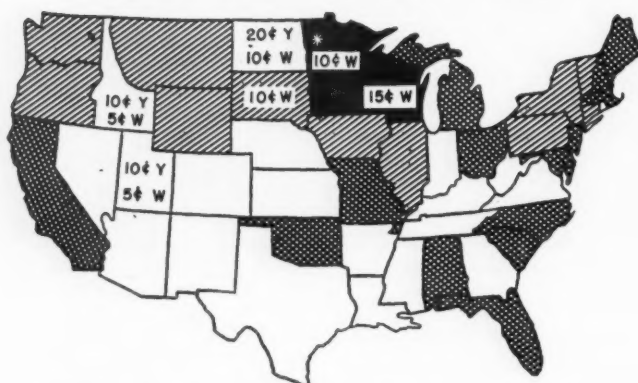
I believe the producer should be aware of the fact that any unbroken weed seed that ends up in the final meal is going to go right back to the soil through the animals eating it. This means that the farmer may have the same weed control problem all over again next year provided the weed seed has not lost its properties of germination.

This may sound fantastic, but it is a known fact that despite the various

Five Years After Margarine Tax Repeal

Two States Still Ban Yellow!

REGULATIONS ON MARGARINE SALES



- Manufacture and Sale of Yellow Margarine Prohibited
- ▨ Ban on Yellow Margarine Repealed Before July 1950
- ▤ Ban on Yellow Margarine Repealed After July 1950

* Minnesota Taxes Margarine Not Containing 65% Animal Fats At 10¢ Per Pound

State Excise Taxes Per Pound of Yellow Margarine (Y) and White Margarine (W)

—From Agricultural & Food Chemistry

By WILLIAM L. TRACY

JULY 1, 1955, marked the fifth anniversary of repeal of the old Federal taxes on margarine. It seems strange today to realize that the government demanded 10 cents a pound for yellow margarine, and one-fourth cent for white, as well as various onerous license fees, on this soybean oil product. It is interesting to look over what has happened since 1950 in this field—and what is the future outlook.

A dozen states followed the federal action by repealing their bans on yellow margarine. Only Wisconsin and Minnesota still keep such prohibitions. Most taxes and license fees have been swept away, also. Some still remain. Our government's policy apparently still does not wholly favor fair competition for soybean oil in margarine. The Navy, for example, is bound by law not to buy it for serving to personnel. And proposals are still being advanced to sell surplus butter at a subsidized rate that, in effect, would constitute a tax on soybean oil in margarine.

Since 1950, the use of soybean oil in the vegetable spread has gone up from 306 million pounds to 665 million pounds—an increase of 118 percent. The usage in 1954 was the equivalent of bean production in

Indiana and Ohio combined. Margarine continues to be the second strongest market for our oil, and a stronger one by far than before repeal. For, while population since 1949 has increased 3 percent, margarine production has increased 58 percent, reaching 1,364 million pounds last year. That means an average use rate of 8.4 pounds per person.

Another interesting fact, often overlooked, is that margarine repeal resulted in more table spread—margarine and butter—being used than before. In 1950 the two together were consumed at the per person rate of 16.6 pounds. Today it is 17.6 pounds. Thus, margarine repeal has helped stage a comeback in this field, with consequent significance to all foods that are used with food fat—cereals, poultry, meats, etc.

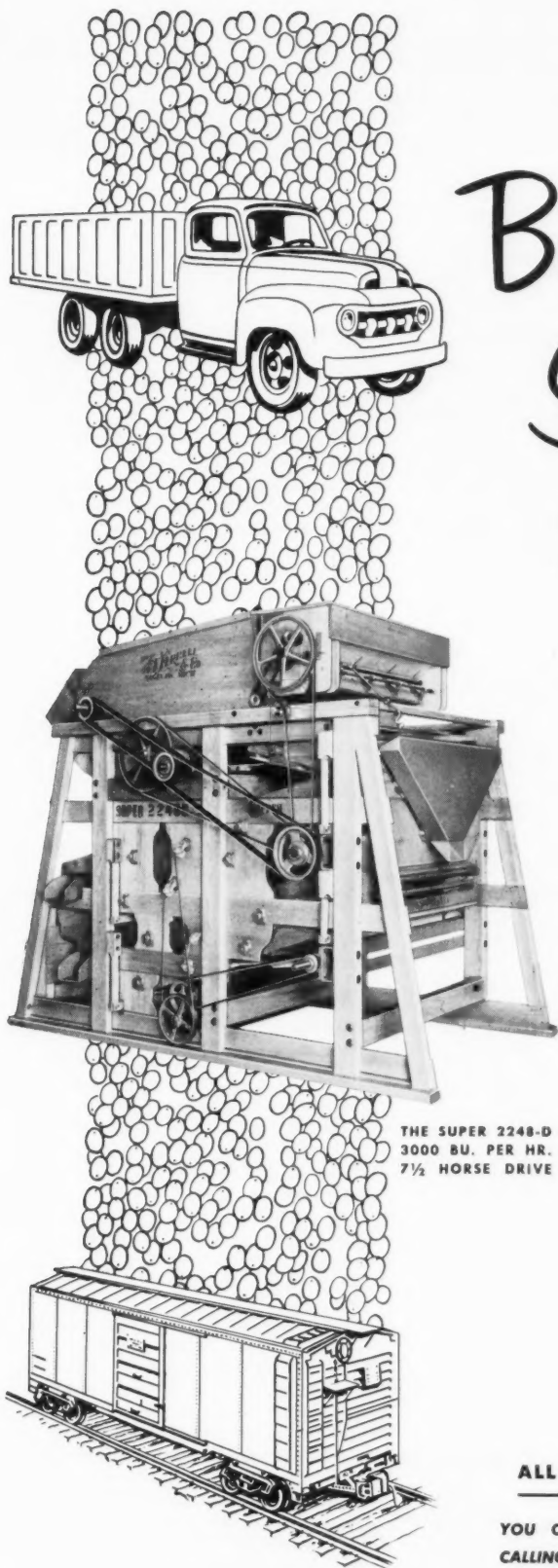
Wisconsin and Minnesota are the only two states which continue to ban the manufacture and sale of yellow margarine. In addition, the Wisconsin law taxes the white product 15 cents a pound; imposes annual licenses with fees of \$25 on retailers, \$500 on wholesalers, \$25 and \$5 on hotels and boarding houses respectively, \$5 on bakeries; and prohibits use by state institutions. As a result large numbers of Wisconsinites are reported to be buying yellow, untaxed margarine across the state line and bring it in by the case.

Since the archaic Wisconsin law includes a provision that consumers purchasing margarine out of state should take out individual annual license fees priced at \$1 and report and pay 6 cents for each pound so bought, the result is a situation costly to dealers (the Wisconsin Retail Grocers Association estimates its members lose an estimated \$3 million a year in business thus taken into Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan), unfair to consumers who find no such restriction on any other pure food product, and embarrassing to state officials. In 1954 the state attempted an enforcement against yellow margarine going across the line in private automobiles, but this effort died down after headlines proclaimed what was happening.

Minnesota law contains a provision aimed directly at soybean growers. It taxes at 10 cents per pound all white margarine sold in the state that does not contain 60 percent of its fat content in the form of animal fats. Today, only about 0.5 percent of margarine is meat fat. One absurdity of the law is that Minnesota ranks fourth in soybean production. Margarine uses each year over twice the total soybean oil potential of the entire Minnesota crop. Of course, the state's soybean industry would quickly feel the effects if the margarine market were withdrawn.

In both states, rising consumer and dealer complaints are being heard. Bills to free margarine have been before the Wisconsin legislature for years; more are expected to come. As long ago as 1948, Wisconsin dairy industry leaders admitted the wrongness of the law by proposing that margarine taxes be removed if the yellow prohibition remained. This proposition has not been accepted by the consumer and dealer groups interested in real relief. They point out that the dairy industry has made no move to back its proposal by acting to remove the taxes.

The remaining anti-margarine laws will take their place in the historical junk pile in due course. The current efforts of the American Dairy Association to promote butter through advertising and public relations reflects a healthy turnabout from the old attitude that legislation was the way to market the dairy spread. With butterfat averaging \$1.07 a pound return to farmers in 1953 (in Wisconsin it averaged \$0.97; in Minnesota \$0.88), dairy leaders more and more see their industry's



THE SUPER 2248-D
3000 BU. PER HR.
7½ HORSE DRIVE

Buy 'em clean... Sell 'em clean! [Clipper clean]

*(The new grades will make it extra
portitable to ship **only**
cleaned beans.)*

This 2248-D Twin-flow "Bigboy" and the smaller Super 228-D—1200 bu. capacity—5 horse drive are two exceptional soybean cleaners. Customers say "we can now receive—clean and load in a matter of minutes." For those who prefer—both models also come in all-steel (not just armoured) construction.

A complete line of Clippers are available in sizes to fill every capacity and job requirement.

Heavy metal construction Super-Duty Clipper Elevators are available in any height and capacity.

Don't buy a moisture tester 'til you've had a good look at the most accurate, fastest, economical of them all—C.A.E. Halross. Write for information.

ALL CLIPPERS ARE MADE UP AFTER ORDER IS PLACED

YOU CAN AVOID DELIVERY DELAY BY
CALLING SAGINAW 2-5191 COLLECT.

Clipper Cleaners—A Safe Investment

A. T. FERRELL & CO.

Saginaw, Michigan

CLIPPER

GRAIN • SEED
AND BEAN CLEANERS

future in terms of expanded production for products that, like fluid milk, cream, evaporated, condensed, and concentrated milks, cheese, and ice cream, offer the fat in a form more nutritious, appetizing, and economical.

One straw in the wind is the effort of Midwestern dairy Congressmen, such as Rep. Laird of Wisconsin and Rep. Andresen of Minnesota, who both carry the anti-margarine flag, to secure modification of the milk market barriers that shut out Wisconsin and Minnesota milk. The representative of the National Creameries Association and American Butter Institute's "joint committee" at Washington has also stated the case for moving the milk into the more profitable channels outside the butter market.

At the same time, more and more agricultural economists see margarine as a product supporting a growing soybean industry that, in turn, will be able to contribute its oil to the table spread and cheap protein

to the important job of building up our meat, poultry, egg and milk protein supplies.

There is a long distance, of course, between these proposals and the practical work of margarine repeal. Yet those who know the situation in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the other restrictive states tend to agree that sentiment is steadily growing to give margarine a fair chance. Farmers as well as townfolk are among margarine's customers.

There is a place for both butter and margarine, and when those who knew the situation just a brief 10 years ago survey the present size of margarine usage of soybean oil, its fourfold increase in volume, the millions of rolling acres that contribute to its production, the multiplying population we are called upon to feed, and the inexorable trend of farm and food economics toward cheaper, nutritious foods—they cannot doubt that all anti-margarine laws will be removed. The challenge to soybean farmers still remains.

End Margarine-Butter Tiff?

FIFTH ANNUAL margarine all-industry conference met at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23 and 24 for a discussion of broad problems affecting all segments of the industry, the farmer and the consumer.

Sponsor of the meeting was the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers. Heads of manufacturing firms and sales departments, and representatives of organizations in the margarine field attended the sessions.

Speakers included Senator J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) who told the conference: "The whole margarine-versus-butter controversy is rapidly dying out, with vegetable spread rating a consumption only a pound per person per year below butter and many dairy firms selling margarine."

Fulbright said repeal of the old federal taxes on margarine in 1950 has resulted in a marked increase in the consumption of margarine.

Dwight L. Dannen, Dannen Mills, St. Joseph, Mo., predicted that the margarine industry would draw more and more heavily on soybeans as a major source of oil in event of a decline in U. S. cotton production.

"Hard times in the soybean processing industry in recent years have been due to a combination of circum-

stances," Dannen said, "which included a short 1953 crop, giveaway exports by FOA, certain government policy decisions, and faulty soybean marketing.

"Most serious current situation is the Chicago Board of Trade's refusal to grant extra delivery points on soybean futures contracts. Deliveries must be made in Chicago, an unnatural point of delivery.

"Government records show the unsoundness of this method which has permitted disturbing price squeezes.

"Wheat was long the speculative king. In recent years soybeans have held the speculative crown. For example in the 1953-crop year there were some 6 billion bushels of soybeans traded in the futures market against an actual crop of 268.5 million bushels.

"Farm leaders fear that should we at some time go into a genuine bear market, this same volume of professional and public speculation, diverted to the short side, could be ruinous to the grower, to the government's support program, and to the trade and to the economy in general."

U. S. Crop Worth Billion

The farm value of the 1954 soybean crop in this country is tentatively estimated at about 901 million dollars by the Agricultural Marketing Service.

About 85 percent of it was produced in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio and Missouri.

Here's How Re

PRODUCERS and handlers will both have to do a more careful job of producing, harvesting, marketing and handling 1955-crop soybeans than they have in the past if they are to avoid penalties. New soybean grading standards will go into effect Sept. 1.

Most significant changes from the present standards:

1—Lowering of foreign material content by 1 percent in each grade. There will be 1 percent less tolerance in each grade. No. 2 soybeans will be allowed only 2 percent f. m. on the 1955 crop instead of 3 percent which has applied since 1949.

Producers will have to produce cleaner soybeans on the farm if they are not to be docked. They will need to watch weedy conditions more closely. **And they will need to do a better job of combining.** If you are buying a combine be sure there is a recleaner on it. Or put the recleaner back on your old combine. It will pay you this year.

Soybeans will have to be handled carefully at the elevator to prevent breakage. Particles that fall through an 8/64 sieve still class as foreign material and this year not so many particles will be required to throw a lot of beans into a lower grade.

The handler will need to clean or scalp excessively dirty beans before loading them into bin or car.

In some areas buyers may find it desirable to clean all soybeans as delivered, thus assuring uniformity in the product they deliver. Purchase on a cleaned basis, after running over cleaning equipment, should also be considered.

A rather high percentage of the soybeans inspected in past years would meet the qualifications of No. 2 grade in the new standards, according to Hazen P. English, in charge of the general field headquarters, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Chicago. He says a very high percentage of 1954 export beans would be No. 2 or better on the new foreign material factor.

"It will now be possible for processors to buy soybeans of No. 2 grade and be assured of not getting more than 2 percent foreign material," states Mr. English.

2—Heat damage as a factor is included for the first time, though it has always been included in cereal grains.

Heat-damaged soybeans have us-



Dwight L. Dannen

vised Grading Standards Affect You

ually been subjected to severe heating in storage. In some cases they have been burned almost black. Heat damage will not be a factor in soybeans marketed directly from the field, as it occurs only in storage.

Basic reason for including the heat damage factor is that such soybeans contain a much lower quality oil.

In some areas in the past blackened heat-damaged soybeans have been mixed with lots of excellent soybeans. Such mixtures present a very bad appearance. Many of these

lots will be degraded under the new standards.

How will heat-damaged beans be identified? States Mr. English: "It is the intention of the Department that soybeans which have been affected by heat will not be considered as heat damaged unless they are materially discolored. They will be of the type about which there can be no question regarding the cause of the discoloration."

3—Soybeans that are purple mottled or stained cannot be graded higher than No. 3.

Purple stain is prevalent only in local areas. Purpose of the change is to keep the worst lots of purple stained soybeans out of the No. 1 and No. 2 grades. "The Department's intentions are only to degrade those lots that present a very poor appearance on this account and which may not be degraded down to No. 3 otherwise," states Mr. English. "Actually, those degraded soybeans will probably contain a very high percentage of purple mottled soybeans."

Official Standards for Soybeans

Revised effective Sept. 1, 1955

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

(Reprinted from Federal Register of April 14, 1955)

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter I—Agricultural Marketing Service (Standards, Inspections, Marketing Practices), Department of Agriculture.

PART 26—GRAIN STANDARDS REVISION OF OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SOYBEANS

On January 8, 1955, there was published in the Federal Register (20 F. R. 196) a notice of a proposal to revise the official grain standards of the United States for Soybeans (7 CFR 26.601 et seq.) promulgated under the authority of the United States Grain Standards Act, as amended (39 Stat. 482; 54 Stat. 765; 7 U. S. C. 71 et seq.).

Public hearings on the proposal were held at Toledo, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Des Moines, Iowa; Memphis, Tennessee; and Decatur, Illinois. The public was also afforded an opportunity to submit written data, views, or arguments on the proposal.

Consideration has been given to information obtained at the hearings, to information received in writing, and to other information available in the United States Department of Agriculture regarding the proposed revision. Based upon this information the official grain standards of the United States for soybeans (7 CFR 26.601 et seq.) are hereby revised to read as follows:

OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SOYBEANS

Sec. 26.601 Terms defined.
26.602 Principles governing application of standards.
26.603 Grades, grade requirements, and grade designations.

AUTHORITY: §§ 26.601 to 26.603 issued under sec. 8, 39 Stat. 485; 7 U. S. C. 84. Interpret or apply sec. 2, 39 Stat. 482, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 74.

§ 26.601 *Terms defined.* For the purposes of the official Grain Standards of the United States for soybeans:

(a) *Soybeans.* Soybeans shall be any grain which consists of 50 percent or more of whole or broken soybeans which will not pass readily through an 8/64 sieve and not more than 10 percent of other grains for which standards have been estab-

lished under the United States Grain Standards Act.

(b) *Classes.* Soybeans shall be divided into the following five classes: Yellow soybeans, green soybeans, brown soybeans, black soybeans, and mixed soybeans.

(c) *Yellow soybeans.* Yellow soybeans shall be any soybeans which have yellow or green seed coats, and which in cross section are yellow or have a yellow tinge, and may include not more than 10 percent of soybeans of other classes.

(d) *Green soybeans.* Green soybeans shall be any soybeans which have green seed coats, and which in cross section are green, and may include not more than 10 percent of soybeans of other classes.

GRADE CHART FOR SOYBEANS EFFECTIVE SEPT. 1, 1955

Grade	Minimum test weight per bushel	Moisture	Splits	Maximum limits of			
				Damaged kernels		Foreign material	Brown, black, and/or bicolored soybeans in yellow or green soybeans
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Total	Heat damaged	Percent	Percent
1.....	56	13.0	10	2.0	0.2	1.0	1.0
2.....	54	14.0	20	3.0	0.5	2.0	2.0
3 ¹	52	16.0	30	5.0	1.0	3.0	5.0
4 ²	49	18.0	40	8.0	3.0	5.0	10.0

Sample grade: Sample grade shall be soybeans which do not meet the requirements for any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive; or which are musty, sour, or heating; or which have any commercially objectionable foreign odor; or which contain stones; or which are otherwise of distinctly low quality.

¹ Soybeans which are purple mottled or stained shall be graded not higher than No. 3.

² Soybeans which are materially weathered shall be graded not higher than No. 4.

"Sudden temperature switch
from 48° below to 52° above proves

SAFE STORAGE

in **BUTLER** steel grain tanks"

... says Mr. L. E. Carlson, Manager, Farmers Grain Exchange, Havre, Montana.

"During January, the temperature jumped 100 degrees in a day. We immediately started regular and frequent inspections of the wheat in our 10 new Butler tanks. As a result, I am thoroughly convinced that grain in steel tanks is as safe or even safer than in crib storage or any other storage in use today.

"Our Board of Directors is very well pleased with Butler bolted tanks for other reasons, too. Our insurance is cut in half. Upkeep is at a minimum."

Protect your grain in Butler bolted steel tanks. Call the Butler contractor nearest you (see listing on opposite page). He can help you build storage facilities now. If there is no contractor in your locality, write office nearest you.

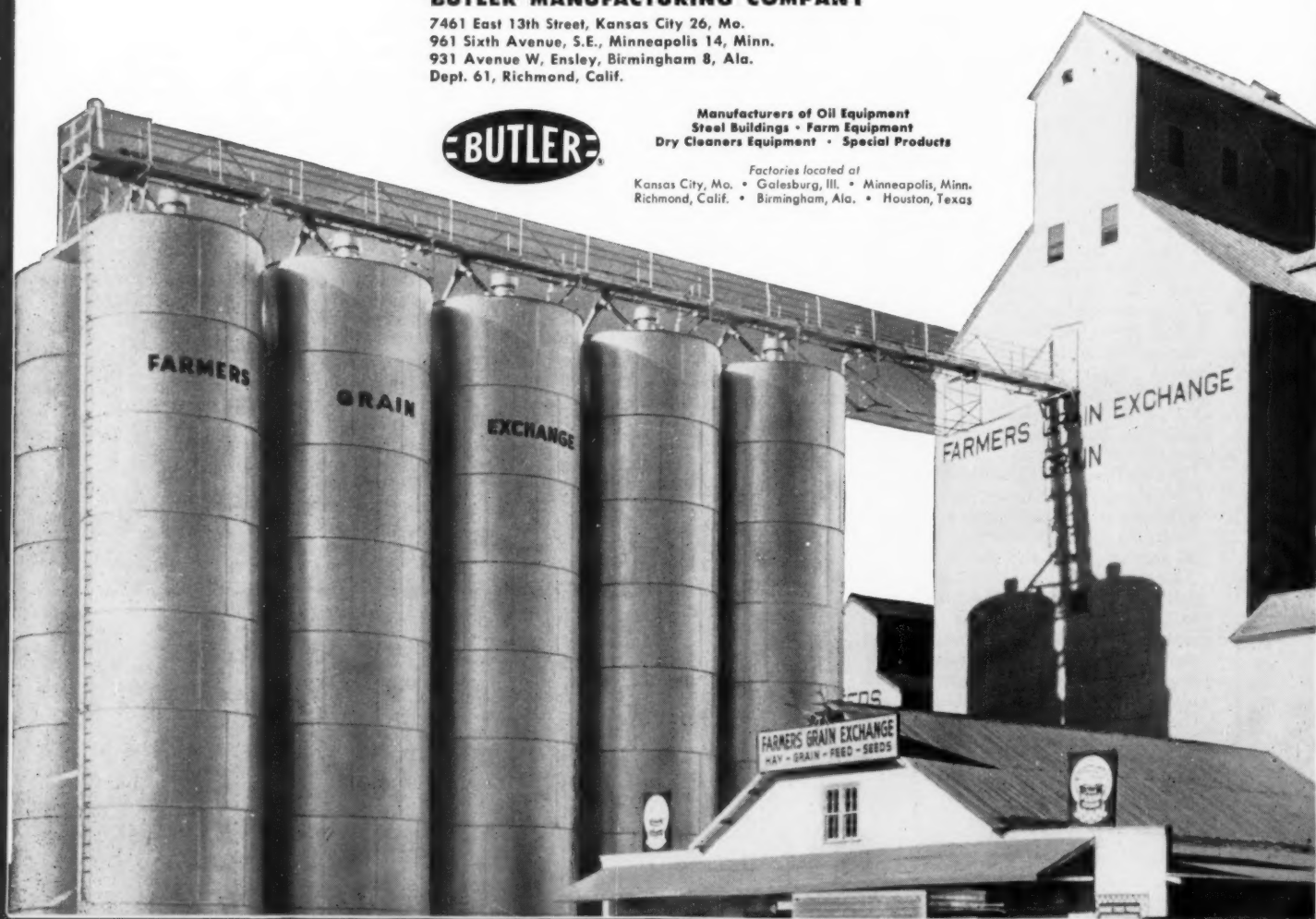
BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

7461 East 13th Street, Kansas City 26, Mo.
961 Sixth Avenue, S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.
931 Avenue W, Ensley, Birmingham 8, Ala.
Dept. 61, Richmond, Calif.



Manufacturers of Oil Equipment
Steel Buildings • Farm Equipment
Dry Cleaners Equipment • Special Products

Factories located at
Kansas City, Mo. • Galesburg, Ill. • Minneapolis, Minn.
Richmond, Calif. • Birmingham, Ala. • Houston, Texas



Find your **BUTLER** contractor listed here

ARKANSAS

Short & Brownlee Co., Highway 67 North, Newport

CALIFORNIA

J. W. Williamson & Sons, Inc., 1545 S. Greenwood Ave.

Montebello

Woodland Mill Supply Co., P. O. Box 426, Woodland

DELAWARE

O. A. Newton & Son Co., Bridgeville

GEORGIA

Henderson Steele Const. Co., 418 W. Myrtle, Gainesville

IDAHO

J. H. Wise & Son, 222 Broadway, Boise

Louis A. Thorson, 277 Pierce Street, Twin Falls

ILLINOIS

Western Tank & Bldg. Corp., 217 Standard Bldg., Decatur

IOWA

Todd Construction Co., Ames

Mill & Elevator Serv. Co., Box 141, Highland Park Station

Des Moines

E. W. Epperson & Co., Sumner

KANSAS

Ernest Engineering Co., 601 N. Van Buren, Topeka

MINNESOTA

Chipera Construction Co., Doran

Hoganson Const. Co., 622 Flour Exchange Bldg.

Minneapolis

T. E. Ibberson Const. Co., 400 Flour Exchange Bldg.

Minneapolis

MISSOURI

Kansas City Millwright Co., Board of Trade Bldg.

Kansas City

The Essmuller Co., 1220 S. 8th Street, St. Louis

MONTANA

Burt Talcott, Builder, 2600 Ninth Ave., N., Great Falls

NEBRASKA

Jones Construction Co., Grant

G. E. Morrison Const. Co., 5405 Redman Ave., Omaha

NEW MEXICO

The Banes Co., 4322 Second St., N. W., Albuquerque

NORTH CAROLINA

Aeroglide Corporation, 510 Glenwood Avenue, Raleigh

NORTH DAKOTA

Koland Construction Co., Bottineau

OHIO

Ballard Sales & Engineering Co., Gratis

OREGON

Heaton Steel & Supply, 428 Spring, Klamath Falls

Portland Erection Co., Inc., 8049 Schiller, S.W., Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

Sprout Waldron & Co., Inc., Muncy

SOUTH DAKOTA

All States Eng. Co., 520 Second Ave., N. E., Aberdeen

TENNESSEE

W. J. Savage Co., Flour & Feed Mill Div., Knoxville

Dabney Hoover Supply Co., 312 Virginia, Memphis

TEXAS

E. O. Ross, Inc., 1903 N. Lexington Blvd., Corpus Christi

Briggs Weaver Machinery Co., 5000 Hines Blvd., Dallas

Wallace Sales & Eng. Co., P. O. Box 899, Wichita Falls

WASHINGTON

The Haskins Co., East 3613 Main, Spokane

WISCONSIN

Roy E. Kippert, 4302 Hillcrest Drive, Madison

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

(e) *Brown soybeans.* Brown soybeans shall be any soybeans with brown seed coats, and may include not more than 10 percent of soybeans of other classes.

(f) *Black soybeans.* Black soybeans shall be any soybeans with black seed coats, and may include not more than 10 percent of soybeans of other classes.

(g) *Mixed soybeans.* Mixed soybeans shall be any mixture of soybeans which does not meet the requirements of the classes yellow soybeans, green soybeans, brown soybeans, or black soybeans. Bicolored soybeans shall be classified as mixed soybeans.

(h) *Grades.* Grades shall be the numerical grades, sample grade, and special grades provided for in § 26.603.

(i) *Bicolored soybeans.* Bicolored soybeans shall be any soybeans with seed coats of two colors, one of which is black or brown.

(j) *Splits.* Splits shall be pieces of soybeans that are not damaged.

(k) *Damaged kernels.* Damaged kernels shall be soybeans and pieces of soybeans which are heat-damaged, sprouted, frosted, badly ground-damaged, badly weather-damaged, moldy, diseased, or otherwise materially damaged.

(l) *Heat-damaged kernels.* Heat-damaged kernels shall be soybeans and pieces of soybeans which are materially discolored and damaged by heat.

(m) *Foreign material.* Foreign material shall be all matter, including soybeans and pieces of soybeans, which will pass readily through an 8/64 sieve and all matter other than soybeans remaining on such sieve after sieving.

(n) *Stones.* Stones shall be concreted earthy or mineral matter and other substances of similar hardness that do not disintegrate readily in water.

(o) *8/64 sieve.* An 8/64 sieve shall be a metal sieve 0.032 inch thick perforated with round holes 0.125 ($\frac{5}{64}$) inch in diameter with approximately 4,736 perforations per square foot.

§ 26.602 *Principles governing application of standards.* The following principles shall apply in the determination of the classes and grades of soybeans:

(a) *Basis of determination.* Each determination of class, splits, damaged kernels, and heat-damaged kernels, and of black, brown, and/or bicolored soybeans in Yellow or Green Soybeans, shall be upon the basis of the grain when free from foreign material. All other determinations shall be upon the basis of the grain as a whole.

(b) *Percentages.* All percentages shall be upon the basis of weight. The percentage of splits shall be expressed in terms of whole percents.

All other percentages shall be expressed in terms of whole and tenths percents.

(c) *Moisture.* Moisture shall be ascertained by the air-oven method prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture, as described in Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 147, issued by the Agricultural Marketing Service, or ascertained by any method which gives equivalent results.

(d) *Test weight per bushel.* Test weight per bushel shall be the weight per Winchester bushel as determined by the method prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture, as described in Circular No. 921 issued June 1953, or as determined by any method which gives equivalent results.

§ 26.603 *Grades, grade requirements, and grade designations.* The following grades, grade requirements, and grade designations are applicable under these standards:

(a) *Grades and grade requirements for soybeans* (see also paragraph (c) of this section).

(b) *Grade designation.* The grade designation for soybeans shall include in the order named the number of the grade or the words "Sample grade," as the case may be; the name of the class; and the name of each applicable special grade. In the case of mixed soybeans the grade designation shall also include, following the name of the class, the approximate percentages of yellow, green, brown, black, and bicolored soybeans in the mixture.

(c) *Special grades, special grade requirements and special grade designation for soybeans—*(1) *Garlicky soybeans—*(i) *Requirements.* Garlicky soybeans shall be soybeans which contain 5 or more garlic bulb-lets in 1,000 grams.

(ii) *Grade designation.* Garlicky soybeans shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such soybeans if they were not garlicky and there shall be added to and made a part of the grade designation the word "garlicky."

(2) *Weevily soybeans—*(i) *Requirements.* Weevily soybeans shall be soybeans which are infested with live weevils or other live insects injurious to stored grain.

(ii) *Grade designation.* Weevily soybeans shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such soybeans if they were not weevily, and there shall be added to and made a part of the grade designation the word "weevily."

The foregoing standards shall become effective September 1, 1955.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of April 1955.

[SEAL] ROY W. LENNARTSON,
Deputy Administrator.

CCC Surplus Fats Liquidated

ALL FACTORS presently point to a continuing large export availability of both edible and industrial oils and fats, Dwayne O. Andreas, chairman of the board of directors, Honeymead Products Co., Mankato, Minn., told the Congress of the International Association of Seed Crushers at Baden-Baden, Germany, where he spoke June 8.

"It is clear beyond doubt that the oils and fats industry in the United States overwhelmingly favors free and unrestricted trade," said Andreas. "You might on occasions doubt this when you hear of some of the recommendations going to our government authorities. Or, of the recommendations of some minor but politically potent groups such as our tung oil producers pleading for more and more government regulation or legislation to assure or maintain a completely unrealistic price by such means.

"When used as a market stabilizer, price supports are not objectionable to our industry, but when used to withdraw huge stocks from the market and thereby suspend the normal function of price in the market place,

we feel they do more harm than good. Sales from these government inventories become political in nature and have their effects on our industry throughout the world.

"It is no secret that most, if not all, of our top government officials would have preferred to discontinue entirely the cottonseed price support operations. This was simply not possible.

"Three major groups quite effectively opposed the plans and tentative decisions of officials to discontinue the cottonseed program. The Congressional representatives and some of the farm groups from our Cottonbelt were strongly opposed.

"The cooperative cotton oil mills were vociferous in contending that price support was needed for financing their operations because the futures market for cotton oil was inadequate.

"Last, my own soybean crushing industry did not wish to see cottonseed support discontinued. This was based primarily on a long-range viewpoint that the price support policy for oil crops should be consid-

ered and handled as a group, and not on an individual crop basis.

"It was the general opinion of soybean crushers that **prices for cottonseed and cottonseed products should not be supported by the indirect means of impounding soybeans under government loans.** The end result of such impounding, in addition to disruption of the soybean industry, would be the acquisition of soybeans by the government. The disposition of these impounded stocks would then ultimately be decided by government fiat and not by the practical economics as dictated in the market place.

"Real and effective progress has been made in liquidating the large government-held surpluses of oils and fats. In addition to the outright sales by the Commodity Credit Corp., some assistance has been given by Assistant Secretary Butz and the Foreign Agricultural Service which has direct responsibility for administering Title I of Public Law 480 under which sales of U. S. surpluses are made for foreign currencies.

"To sum up the liquidations of CCC oils and fats inventories, this might best be done by citing total sales (including donations) by CCC during the year ending Apr. 1, 1955, as well as net holdings by CCC on Apr. 1.

	Total CCC sales year ending Mar. 31, 1955	CCC net holdings Apr. 1, 1955
	long tons	
Butter	137,500	104,018
Cotton oil (semi- refined basis)	369,643	109,375
Flaxseed	282,500	7,500
Linseed oil	170,982	24,554

Soy Plant in Indonesia

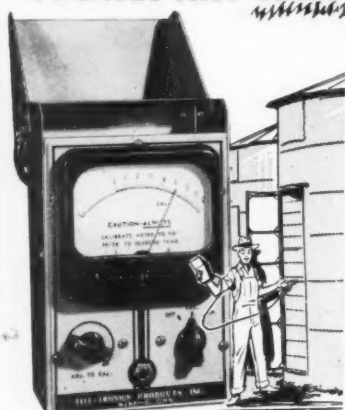
ESTABLISHMENT of a soybean milk plant in Djakarta, Indonesia, is under way, and may be the first of a number in that part of the world, reports the American Embassy, Djakarta.

The project is one of the activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

FAO has provided two experts and three fellowships for the project, and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) has provided the equipment.

The buildings were constructed by the Indonesian government and the operation of the plant will be financed by the government. The government has made it clear that the results of this pioneer work will be available to other interested nations.

IN BULK GRAIN STORAGE . . . New! ELECTRONIC TEMP-TELL LOCATES ANY HEAT AREA ACCURATELY!



TEMP-TELL Measures Temperature In Any Type Bulk Grain Storage — Any Time — Under Any Condition — Through Electronics!

- **FAST!** Now—determine grain storage temperature immediately with portable TEMP-TELL Temperature Indicating System! Rapidly indicates temperature of any product in bulk storage at any time—from 500 to 500,000 bushel storage.
- **ACCURATE!** Electronic recording device on TEMP-TELL Probe indicates exact temperature of storage facilities at any desired depth or location. Accurate temperature picked up by probe . . . instantly relayed to Temperature Indicating Meter, where correct temperature is read directly on face of meter!
- **ECONOMICAL!** A must for every Farmer, Commercial Elevator, Drier Operator or Transporter—inexpensive TEMP-TELL Portable Systems have self-contained power supply. Equally effective for indicating temperatures in any kind of bulk storage! Round grain bins, silos, transport trucks, flat storage in buildings and granaries.

ORDER NOW! Dealer Inquiries Invited!
WRITE FOR FREE BROCHURE TODAY!

Model 33-A Meter, with Model 33-S (12') Sectional Probe, \$137.50 FOB, Memphis. Probe available in Solid or Sectional Lengths.
ALSO CONSOLE MODEL SYSTEMS for any type or size storage.

Temp-Tell Mfg. by Tell-Tronics Products, Inc., Memphis, Tenn. • Distributed Exclusively by

MATTHEWS SALES COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVES AND DISTRIBUTORS

125 Keel Avenue

Memphis, Tenn.

from any angle...

Your best buy



142,500 bushel grain elevator of six Columbian tanks provides modern-to-the-minute storage service to the customers of Carl Roos Grain Co., Anselmo, Nebr.

BOLTED STEEL Grain Storage Tanks

MASTER-CRAFTED BY

COLUMBIAN

SINCE 1893

Any way you look at them—from the standpoint of investment, availability, operating cost, appearance or strength and endurance—you can't do better than to put your money and grain into master-crafted Columbian Bolted Steel Tanks.

Need one Now? Columbian Tanks can be erected in a matter of days, in any season of the year... without forms or special machinery.

Want to Save? You'll be well ahead with Columbian Tanks... with substantial savings on both materials and construction labor.

Looking for Strength? No one has ever discovered how long Columbian Tanks last, for none has ever worn out, not one has been demolished by a tornado. Columbian bolted steel construction does not settle, crack or crumble.

Have Special Requirements? Columbian has a full range of sizes and a wide choice of equipment...

for storage of wheat, corn, oats, barley, soy beans, flax, cotton seed, peanuts, rice, coffee beans and dehydrated alfalfa under inert gas pressure.

Demand Top Quality? The real strength of a steel product lies in the hands of the men who make it. Columbian's world-wide reputation for superior craftsmanship in steel fabrication is backed by 62 years of experience.

FREE ENGINEERING SERVICE

Columbian provides, without cost, all preliminary planning for tailoring your tanks to your exact needs, including foundation specifications and blueprints. Detailed erection blueprints are also furnished for your local contractors. If you prefer, Columbian can arrange for complete tank erection.

Write Today for free booklet showing Columbian's exclusive construction advantages.



COLUMBIAN Steel Tank Co.

P. O. Box 4048-U

Kansas City, Mo.

Associate Member, Grain and Feed Dealers National Association. Member, American Dehydrators Association.

STEEL, Master-Crafted by Columbian... First for Lasting Strength

Says Oil Support Inevitable

DIRECT or indirect support of both cottonseed and soybean oils is almost inevitable as the only effective means of implementing the government's cottonseed support program, C. J. Orr, Anderson, Clayton & Co., told the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association at Biloxi, Miss., recently.

"If Secretary Benson can feel any degree of confidence that there will be a good demand for meal at around the \$50 level, he can quite easily and effectively support both cottonseed and soybeans at, or above, announced loan levels by offering to purchase cottonseed oil and soybean oil," said Orr. "In fact, the oil purchase price necessary to accomplish this objective can probably be set below the current level for soybean oil."

"He would almost certainly have to purchase both cottonseed oil and soybean oil at the same price, since both are interchangeable for so many purposes. To purchase only cottonseed oil, or to purchase cottonseed oil at a premium over soybean oil, would merely siphon off the surplus edible fats in the form of cottonseed oil."

"Given the fact that the Secretary has already announced support of cottonseed and soybeans, and if market conditions cause him to take some further action to effectively support cottonseed, the support of oil alone seems to offer certain advantages over any other **effective** method of support:

"1—It should allow more soybeans to be crushed in the U. S., with the result that an ample supply of oilseed meal will be available at more reasonable prices than would be the case if a lot of soybeans ended up in the loan and were exported by the government under its surplus disposal program.

"2—It would get the government out of the linters and cottonseed business; and since the government probably would be buying surplus soybean oil instead of cottonseed oil, it would also get it out of our cottonseed oil business—in fact, almost completely out of our industry.

"3—It probably would be less burdensome administratively, and cheaper to taxpayers than any method yet devised for effectively supporting both cottonseed and soybeans."

Midsouth Group to Meet

ANNUAL meeting of the Midsouth Soybean and Grain Shippers Association will be held at the Hotel Peabody in Memphis Aug. 3, Paul C. Hughes, Farmers Soybean Corp., Blytheville, Ark., president, has announced.

Part of the meeting will be devoted to discussion of application of the new soybean grading standards to go into effect Sept. 1, and this will be followed by several grading schools in the area during August, if sufficient interest is shown, according to Hughes.

The Shippers Association meeting will start at 10 a. m. with a welcome speech by Dixon Jordan, president of the Memphis Board of Trade. This will be followed by a speaker on exports and the annual business meeting.

Following a noon luncheon, the afternoon will be turned over to Brad Skeels, U. S. Department of Agriculture grain inspection supervisor, Memphis, who will lead the discussion on soybean grades as they apply to handlers.

The meeting will close with a cocktail party starting at 5 p. m.

COMPETITION IS KEEN AMONG US BROKERS

Good will and mutual confidence are the essence of satisfactory broker-principal relationships. Your broker is hard working, quick, efficient, imaginative. He is also human and friendly. He strives to serve and satisfy and repays in kind the co-operation and confidence you place in him.

In fact, unlike some people, he is proud to be compared to a bird dog. He is happy to do your "bird dogging" for you.

NATIONAL FATS AND OILS BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

More Than 600 Elevator Operators Already Know

How To Choose The Best Dryer

CONSIDER THE CAPACITY!

Campbell Dryers are the dryers with holding capacities in the drying column equalling or surpassing the rated hourly capacity.

CONSIDER THE DRYING METHOD!

Campbell Dryers are the only dryers which systematically follow Nature's plan, controlled scientifically. Like Nature, Campbell Dryers draw the moisture from the *inside* of the kernel of grain to the surface, where it is evaporated.

CONSIDER THE OPERATION!

Campbell Dryers are simple and easy to operate; entire dryer operates with only one motor. Safety controls protect you from every hazard. Campbell Dryers are also easiest to install; can be erected from the ground up without scaffolding in as little as three days.

CONSIDER THE COST!

Dollar for dollar, you can't buy a finer dryer than Campbell. For four generations, Campbell heating engineers have been building equipment to satisfy agricultural needs. In the 31 models of Campbell dryers, you will find a dryer exactly suited to your needs . . . a dryer that actually costs less because it dries better, needs less attention, and dries your grain for less money.

For full details, write or **PHONE 8-7491**



**1101 WALNUT STREET
DES MOINES 9, IOWA**



CROP REPORT

Good Start for 1955 Crop

ON THE whole the soybean crop was planted at normal planting dates and is off to a fine start, with good stands.

By the last of June planting was practically complete except for a small amount of replanting and for areas where soybeans follow other crops.

Soil moisture conditions and early prospects were the best for several years. Surface moisture was ample in most areas. Exceptions were Minnesota, western Iowa and Ontario where some deficiency was reported.

Bean leaf beetles were feeding extensively on newly emerging soybeans in Illinois, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Grasshoppers were a threat in Missouri, and more grasshoppers than usual were reported at Blytheville, Ark. Cutworms were damaging soybeans on South Dakota bottom lands.

For later information see Late News section.

On-the-spot reports from Soybean Digest crop reporters:

Alabama. H. I. West, Bay Minette (6-21): Acreage about the same as 1954. Only half planted. Planting late.

Arkansas. Paul C. Hughes, Farmers Soybean Corp., Blytheville (6-19): Planting started a little later but because of the good moisture supply beans are being planted in numbers behind oats, barley and wheat. Acreage up slightly from

1954. We have more grasshoppers in our ditches and fence rows than usual but until now damage has been limited. Good moisture. Soybeans are looking fine.

Illinois. Walter W. McLaughlin, Citizens National Bank, Decatur (6-22): Acreage 5-10 percent up from last year. Present weather conditions and moisture supply ideal. Condition of crop about normal. Cultivation was delayed due to rain but is progressing rapidly now.

W. V. Simmons, Quincy Soybean Products Co. (6-18): Planting date 10 days late account wet ground. Possibly 10 percent more acreage than 1954 and than earlier intentions. Moisture above normal. Beans being planted now on all except some bottom land. Beans that are up are in good shape all except some weeds.

Robert W. Weitzer, Valley Farms Co., Carrollton (6-20): Acreage higher than last year, same as earlier intentions. Some to replant. Weather hot with ample moisture.

Indiana. J. B. Edmondson, Danville (6-21): Planting date normal to three-four days early. Acreage about same as last year. Considerable worry earlier about getting beans through after heavy rains on upland. Most of them finally came through, but stands will be hurt some. Weather conditions and moisture supply just about perfect after a long wet, cold spell. There'll be

weed trouble, but not too general.

Iowa. Howard L. Roach, Plainfield (6-18): Acreage 10 percent up from last year and higher than earlier intentions. Present weather conditions and moisture supply good. Condition of crop 100 percent.

Louisiana. Mark H. Brown, Lake Providence (6-21): Acreage increase 20 percent over last year. Plenty of rain so far. Some of fields very grassy. Grass hard to handle and pulls down yield.

Minnesota. John W. Evans, Montevideo (6-20): Average planting date ahead of previous years. Acreage 5-10 percent increase. Ten to fifteen percent suffered from poor emergence due to dry weather and depth of planting. Some replanting. May was dry and warm but June wet and cool. Condition of crop 100 percent.

Mississippi. W. T. McKinney, Anguilla (6-20): Because of reduced cotton acreage and favorable moisture conditions, more beans have been planted following small grain harvest than usual. This accounts for 10-15 percent increase over original planting intentions. Lee beans are replacing Ogden where seed available. Beans which are up are making good growth.

Missouri. H. V. Seeburger, St. Charles (6-21): Acreage about the same as last year, maybe some less. Lots will be planted after small grains. Weather dry. Still five inches under normal. Condition still in fair shape.

J. Ross Fleetwood, extension specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia (6-21): Planting 10 days early. Slight increase in acreage as compared with last year. Ample moisture. Beginning to be wet in some areas. Weeds not likely to be a serious problem. Grasshoppers a threat.

Ohio. D. G. Wing, Mechanicsburg (6-21): Beans were in early and are growing fine. Acreage about same as last year. Condition ahead of normal except a few spots where late plowing gave a thin stand. Dry weather has given ample time to plow beans.

L. C. Saboe, Ohio State University, Columbus (6-22): Planting date week earlier than normal. Acreage same as last year, 10 percent less than earlier intentions. Moisture supply adequate. Condition of crop better than normal. Less weeds than usual.

Oklahoma. Ralph S. Matlock, Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater (6-21): Acreage 25 percent more than 1954. Some beans planted on oat and wheat ground not worth harvesting. Condition of crop



Cut Abrasion Costs 50%

Stewart Grain Co., Mt. Vernon, Ill., uses elbows and chutes fabricated from Rubber bonded to 16 ga. steel plate.

Your wear problems can be solved by this simple method.

Troughs, elbows, hoppers, spouts and liners are a few of the successfully engineered items now available.

Write for our new catalogue, just revised.

WESTERN RUBBER PRODUCTS CO., INC.

320 So. Grand Ave., St. Louis 3, Mo.

very superior. Weed control likely to be problem with rains.

Virginia. Louis Groh, Louis Groh & Son, Clay Bank (6-20): Acreage about same as last year. Five percent still to be planted. Moisture supply good. Condition of crop 95 percent of normal.

Ontario. Ontario Soya-Bean Growers' Marketing Board, Chatham (6-15): Reports indicate the 1955 acreage of soybeans in Ontario will be down 15 to 20 percent from last year. Present low prices and unfavorable harvesting conditions last fall have been given as reasons for the decrease.

Gilles De Putter, Appin (6-20): Planting date week to 10 days earlier than normal. Acreage down 30 to 35 percent from last year. Deficiency of moisture in 50 percent of soybean growing area of southwest Ontario. Middlesex County actually suffering but one to two inches of rain would alleviate most of it.

LETTERS

Asks Why of 60-Lb. Bu.

TO THE EDITOR:

The picture (of the spike-tooth harrow) on the front cover of the April issue prompts me to share a thought with you.

I never had the heart to harrow crossways of the rows with a tractor as it crushes so many plants. When I used horses I did not pay any attention and did not see much damage.

I do not recall that I ever saw in print any mention of how to set a harrow to do the best work. I always set the teeth as straight as possible which causes them to shed instead of collecting and dragging out bean plants.

I wish to bring up another subject, in regard to weight per bushel of beans.

In my time I have had occasion to measure up quite a few beans for seed, and I do not recall at any time when a measured bushel would hold out. There is always from two to three pounds short and if you do not shake them down in the bushel they fall short even more.

When I buy seed beans by weight I get more than full measure. Just why is the weight set at 60 pounds?

If you have a big lot of beans to sell a few pounds per bushel will make quite a nice piece of money that the grower does not get.—E. W. Trachsel, Helena, Mo.

The National Conference on Weights and Measures held an open hearing in Washington, D. C., May 16 to discuss trading in grains on a weight basis rather than a bushel basis — EDITOR.

JULY, 1955

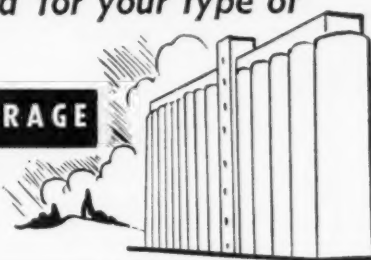
Heat

**constantly
threatens your grain
investment . . .**

**Protect it with a Hot Spot Detector
System designed for your type of
storage . . .**

CONCRETE STORAGE

Automatic and manual temperature scanning of bins for terminals, sub-terminals. Controls in office, gallery.



COUNTRY HOUSES

Electronic and portable reading controls in headhouse or gallery. Scan bins top to bottom every 6-foot level. Ideal for wood, steel, concrete houses.

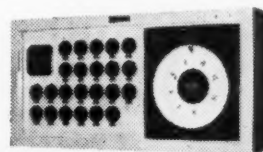


FLAT STORAGE

Low-cost protection for non-turnable grain. Portable reading instrument. Quickly, easily installed. Self-installed or by our technicians.



**Write today for details
about most modern tem-
perature system. Free
estimates and safe stor-
age literature.**



HOT SPOT DETECTOR, INC.

214 THIRD STREET
DES MOINES, IOWA

PUBLICATIONS

Indianans Revise Soybean Bulletin 231

INDIANA. K. E. Beeson and A. H. Probst have revised Indiana Extension Bulletin 231, "Soybeans in Indiana," bringing it up-to-date.

The bulletin is now much larger and makes a very complete hand-book on soybean production indeed.



K. E. Beeson



A. H. Probst

For instance, there is an extensive section on varieties, including a table comparing characteristics of varieties in the different sections of Indiana.

Soybeans in the rotation, tillage methods and weed control including the use of chemicals, fertilizers, control of diseases and pests, combining and storage are among the major subjects covered.

And inoculation, seed treatment, artificial defoliation and a large number of other items are not overlooked.

No soybean-minded person in Indiana—which usually stands second or third in soybean production—can afford to be without this bulletin.

SOYBEANS IN INDIANA. Extension Bulletin 231 (revised 1955). By K. E. Beeson and A. H. Probst. Purdue University Agricultural Extension Service, Lafayette, Ind.

LABOR. Hand hoeing more than doubled the hours of labor used in producing an acre of soybeans on those farms where hoeing was practiced as compared with those farms that did not hoe in a Tennessee study.

But the four farms that practiced hand hoeing averaged almost nine bushels higher yield, 28.8 bushels per acre as compared with 20 bushels per acre average on the 37 farms that did not hand hoe.

The study of labor used in production of various crops was made on 119 Tennessee farms in 1953. The soybeans were mainly grown in the southern two tiers of counties, and western one-third of the state.

Labor in producing soybeans was somewhat higher than for small grains and meadow crops due largely to the extra operation of cultivation.

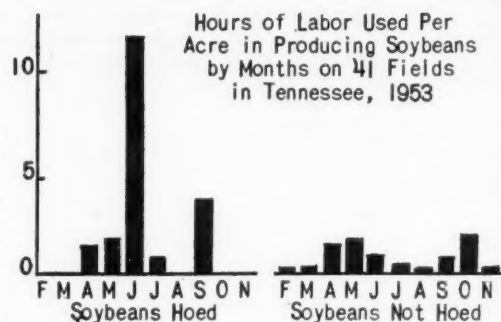
The four farms that hoed put in 19.2 hours of labor per acre compared to 8.4 hours on 37 non-hoeing farms.

Of the 41 farms, six disked one time over, 24 twice and nine three times; four used a tandem disk and pulled another machine; one used a cultipacker; one used a drag; 19 harrowed once and 11 harrowed twice; 13 cultivated twice, 19 three times and one four times; four used a rotary hoe once and two twice.

About one-fourth fertilized and planted soybeans at the same operation.

Soybeans differ from the small grains in that land preparation and seeding are done in the spring and early summer and harvesting in the fall. Extra labor for certification of seed comes mostly in March and April.

LABOR USED IN CROP PRO-



DUCTION IN TENNESSEE, 1953. PART III. SMALL GRAIN, SOYBEANS AND MISCELLANEOUS CROPS. By W. P. Ranney. Farm Economics Circular No. 5. December 1954. Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 16, Tenn.

COMPANION CROP. The use of a companion crop of winter rye or winter wheat sown with soybeans drilled in six-inch rows has a place in Minnesota where the danger of erosion makes sowing the crop in rows to be cultivated undesirable or where the land for other reasons cannot be cultivated.

The method has been especially effective against pigweed and lambsquarters. It has not controlled wild mustard, cocklebur, giant ragweed, smartweed or perennial weeds. It has given partial control of annual grasses.

This practice has resulted in better control of weeds and higher yields of soybeans than the method of drilling beans with no cultivation or companion crop and not so good as growing soybeans in cultivated rows.

One bushel per acre of rye is sown either with the soybeans or immediately afterward. The rosette type of growth early in the season affords competition for the weeds. By Aug. 1, the companion crop is dead and

Members: Leading Exchanges

Denco Company

BROKERS VEGETABLE OILS, ANIMAL FATS

Telephone: Webster 9-2055

327 So. La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois

the beans largely recover from the early competition.

CULTURAL AND CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL IN MINNESOTA. Extension Folder 191, January 1955. By R. S. Dunham, H. L. Hansen, R. E. Nylund and E. H. Jensen. University of Minnesota, Institute of Agriculture, St. Paul 1, Minn.

YEARBOOK. Soybean receipts in Chicago in 1954 totaled 25.3 million bushels. Shipments were 10.6 million bushels, according to the 1954 annual report of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The book contains statistical information on trading in soybeans and other crops and livestock in 1954 with a comparison with other years.

THE NINETY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Bound. 200 pages. Robert C. Liebenow, Secretary, Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill.

DISEASES. A new bulletin on soybean diseases has been issued by the Department of Agriculture. Listed as Farmers Bulletin No. 2077, it supercedes Farmers Bulletin 1937.

The bulletin describes the leading diseases that attack soybeans in the

United States and the methods of control. A table is included showing the available resistant varieties.

SOYBEAN DISEASES. Farmers Bulletin No. 2077. By Howard W. Johnson, Donald W. Chamberlain and S. G. Lehman. Price 10 cents. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

VEGETABLE SOYS. University of Hawaii offers a number of recipes using cooked green soybeans in salads and otherwise. Some of them are tantalizingly different.

The foods and nutrition department recommends the cooking of unshelled green soybeans five minutes in enough boiling water to cover them and to shell and simmer until done without discarding the cooking water, to retain maximum amounts of vitamins.

GREEN SOYBEANS. By Verna L. Dodd, specialist in foods and nutrition. Home Economics Circular No. 277. University of Hawaii, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Extension Service, Honolulu, Hawaii.

MISCELLANEOUS

PROTEASES OF THE SOYBEAN. By C. W. Ofelt, A. K. Smith and James M. Mills. Cereal Chemistry, Vol. 32, No. 1, January 1955.

CONTROLLING WEEDS IN SOYBEANS. Agronomy Facts W-5. By F. W. Slife. University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.

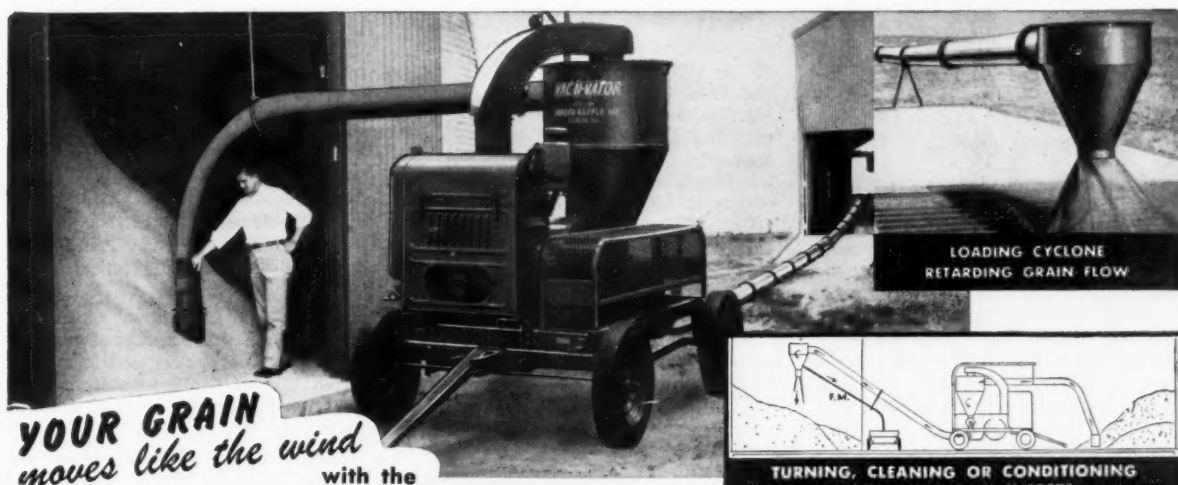
SESAME. By Fred Pass. Farm Quarterly, Winter 1955.

TODAY'S TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMICS IN VEGETABLE OIL REFINING. Shows flow sheets of the caustic process and the modified soda ash process. Chemical Engineering, May 1955, pages 326-329.

THE DETERMINATION OF SMALL AMOUNTS OF TRICHLOROETHYLENE IN SOYBEAN OIL MEAL. By Lionel K. Arnold and George Burnett, Jr. Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science, Volume 61.

GROWING AND MARKETING SOYABEANS. By Prof. J. C. Steckley, director Experimental Farm and Agricultural School, Ridgetown, Ontario. Addresses and Proceedings Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association 1954. Ontario Department of Agriculture, field crops branch, Toronto, Ontario.

KNOW FATS AND OILS. By Eleanor Loomis and William H. Dankers. Extension Folder 185. Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, Minn. Discussion of butter, margarine, shortening and lard.



YOUR GRAIN moves like the wind with the

New 900 SUPER VAC-U-VATOR

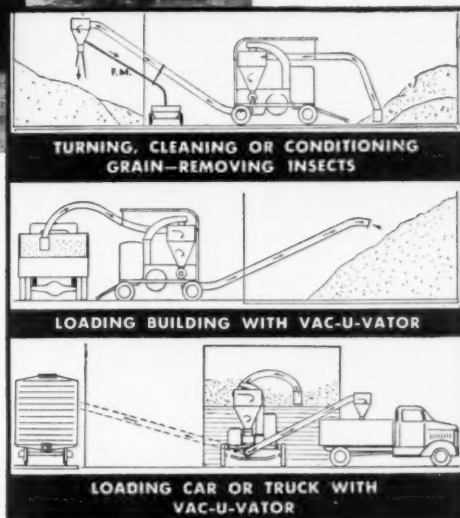
to or from FLAT STORAGE economically!!

The newest—easiest and most economical method of conditioning and moving grain from flat storage with no grain damage. Fully portable and a one man operation. The revolutionary Vac-u-vator will transfer grain 300 feet entirely by air flow without damage. Capacity—Corn, Oats, Barley 1200-1600 Bu. per hour. Wheat, Soybeans 800-1200 Bu. per hour. Rice 1200-1400 Bu. per hour.

Write for further information

DUNBAR-KAPPLE, Inc. Geneva, Ill. VAC-U-VATOR DIVISION

USE THE VAC-U-VATOR PURCHASE PLAN
VAC-U-VATORS NOW AVAILABLE ON LIBERAL TERMS



TURNING, CLEANING OR CONDITIONING GRAIN—REMOVING INSECTS

LOADING BUILDING WITH VAC-U-VATOR

LOADING CAR OR TRUCK WITH VAC-U-VATOR

GRITS and FLAKES . . . from the World of Soy

New Setup at A-C

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. announces the realignment of its operating divisions to meet increased demands of growing markets.



L. W. Davis

Robert S. Stevenson, president, announced, "We are establishing six major operating divisions within the company."

Of the six divisions, each headed by a general manager, three are in the tractor group, formerly called the tractor division, and three are in the industries group, formerly known as the general machinery division.

W. G. Scholl, vice president and company director, heads the tractor group and J. L. Singleton, vice president and company director, heads the industries group.

The three new divisions in the tractor group are farm equipment division, construction machinery division, and Buda division.

L. W. Davis is general manager of the farm equipment division. All agricultural tractors, harvesting equipment, and implements are under this division.

The three new divisions in the industries group are power equipment division, industrial equipment division, and general products division.

Elect McClay at ADM

The election of Paul McClay as an assistant vice president of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has been announced. McClay has been in charge of sales for the firm's New York office and six Atlantic seaboard states since 1953. He will continue to headquarter in New York.

McClay has been associated with the protective coatings industry

since 1921. When he joined ADM in 1945, he was placed in charge of the engineering and construction of open kettle bodying plants at Minneapolis, Ganado, Tex., and Fredonia, Kans.

He was Midwest sales representative for drying oils and paint vehicles from 1947 until 1953.



Paul McClay

Retires at Amsco

Max A. Williams will retire on Oct. 31 of this year as vice president and sales manager of American Mineral Spirits Co., it has been announced by A. W. Vallentyne, chairman.



M. A. Williams

Mr. Vallentyne, in paying tribute to Mr. Williams, said the company was extremely reluctant to see him retire.

Mr. Williams will remain with the company in a consulting capacity and as a member of the board of directors.

A veteran of 23 years with Amsco, Mr. Williams had a major role in organizing the company's West Coast operation—American Mineral Spirits Co., Western—which has offices and plants at South Gate and Oakland, Calif. He has served as president of that company since its organization in 1946 and will also retire from this position.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. staged an open house at its new fatty alcohol plant at Ashtabula, Ohio, recently. Materials used will be soybean and other oils.

Fats Brokers Elect



Cecil Bays



George K. Dahlin

The National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association recently reelected its officers at its annual meeting at New Orleans, as follows:

President, George K. Dahlin, Roesling, Monroe & Co., Chicago.

Vice President, Cecil Bays, Cecil Bays & Co., Los Angeles.

Secretary-Treasurer, Gordon Nichol, Lacy-Logan Co., Dallas, Tex.

The Brokers' Association tendered a reception to the National Oil Crushers' Association meeting with 450 guests in attendance.

Members of the advisory board of directors of Central Soya Co., Inc., elected Richard N. Allen as their chairman and John L. Andreas as their secretary. Elected to the board's steering committee at the same meeting were Paul E. Hensel, E. P. Kovats and J. L. Krider.

Robert C. Liebenow, executive secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, was a speaker at the annual convention of the International Association of Seed Crushers in Baden-Baden, Germany, in June.



F. G. Nichol

WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY

Brokers of Soybean Oil and Proteins

COMPLETE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN COVERAGE

105 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Telephone: ANDOVER 3-7107

New York

San Francisco

Buffalo

Los Angeles

Seattle



You're in the picnic business, too!

You should be glad people go on outings like this. Because, in effect, picnics increase the demand for products you raise on your farm.

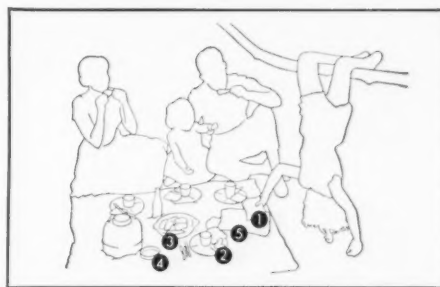
Take soybeans, for instance. They're right there in the picture—as a basic ingredient of the plastic cap on the thermos jug. But—as happens three times out of four with farm crops—soybeans are vastly changed before they become profitable finished consumer products.

Changing your farm products into more useable forms is what we at Cargill call "Creative Processing."

As a Creative Processor, Cargill constantly seeks new uses for the things you grow. And every new use builds your profit opportunity through an expanded market. (In the past 50 years, at least 330 new processed uses have been found for grains alone!)

And once a new use for a farm product has been found, that product must be moved to the processor who needs it. This is another specialized Cargill service—performed by our Grain Marketing Division.

So you see, Creative Processing and Creative Marketing are forces continuously at work for you. Together, they help establish profitable uses and markets for nearly 75% of everything grown on your farm!



Look how many of your farm products are being used at the picnic above: (1) wheat in the bread—moved to flour mills by Cargill Grain Marketing Division; (2) chicken—made plump and tender by Nutrena Feed (another Cargill Division); (3) chicken fried in oil made from soybeans (processed by Cargill Soybean Oil Division); (4) plastic cap on picnic jug—again, made from soybeans; (5) and even the ink on the bread wrapper—made from linseed oil (processed by Cargill Linseed Oil Division).

CARGILL, Creative Processors of Farm Products

Processing Plants and Grain Marketing Offices in Minneapolis and 45 other cities



▶ This is how Cargill is telling the importance of processors to farmer-readers of papers like *The Farmer*, *Wallaces' Farmer*, *Dakota Farmer*, *Montana Farmer-Stockman*, etc.

T. M. Latham and H. J. Stevenson are new area sales managers for **Pillsbury's** feed and soy division. Latham's area will include northern Iowa, southwestern Wisconsin and northwestern Illinois. Stevenson will be responsible for sales in eastern Missouri and southwestern Illinois.

R. B. Fulton has been appointed manager of the Cincinnati district of **Allis-Chalmers** general machinery division. He succeeds W. F. Daly who retired June 30 after 30 years of service. Fulton has been with Allis-Chalmers since 1943.

The promotion of Bernard L. Huffer, chief cost accountant since 1948, to the position of comptroller, has been announced by **A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.**, Decatur, Ill.

J. W. Reid has been elected vice president of **Brown-Allen Chemicals, Inc.**, of New York. He has been assistant to the president, John B. Fowler, Jr., during the past year. Formerly he was procurement manager and assistant plant manager of the firm's electronic division at Carlisle, Pa.

Clyde C. McInnes of **American Mineral Spirits Co.** has been elected

president of the Chicago Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association for the coming year. He has been active in association affairs for many years.

M. A. Stanton of Clinton, Iowa, has been appointed national feed credit manager of **Pillsbury Mills, Inc.** He has been with Pillsbury since 1926.

Soybean production maps for 1954 have been issued for Ohio, Indiana and Illinois by the **Nickel Plate Road**. The maps show planted and harvested acreage and bushels harvested by counties and crop reporting districts, and soybean processing plants. Most widely grown soybean varieties are also listed.

French Jenkins, who retired as general manager of **La Choy Food Products**, Archbold, Ohio, in 1953, died June 14 after several years of ill health. He had been associated with La Choy since 1927 and general manager since 1937.

Central Soya Co. and McMillen Feed Mills have announced the granting of U. S. Letters Patent No. 2,710,258 on the improvement of their soybean treating process, Central's "New Process Soybean Oil Meal."

James H. Beaumont has been named director of public relations of the **A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.**, Decatur, Ill., succeeding Harold J. Roche who has returned to newspaper work in Madison Wis. Mr. Beaumont has been city editor of the Decatur Review for the past nine years.

Tony Della Selva of **Pillsbury's** New York office assumed responsibility for the daily handling of the company's overseas feed business under the direction of overseas division manager W. H. Spoor. F. H. Corrigan has resigned to become associated with the company's feed licensees in Mexico City. Della Selva has been with Pillsbury since 1950.

A. D. Hoepfner has been named manager of the Flexible Package Co., Chicago, a wholly owned subsidiary of **Bemis Bro. Bag Co.**, engaged in the manufacture of polyethylene bags of various kinds.

Robert E. Bray has joined **H. V. Nootbaar & Co.**, West Coast grain and feed concentrate broker and jobber. He has been chief inspector for the Los Angeles Grain Exchange.

Carl J. Ander, sales manager, **Swift & Co.** soybean mill, Des Moines, was named president of the Des Moines Feed and Grain Club at the annual meeting. Dean F. Foster, sales manager, **Vylactos Laboratories, Inc.**, Des Moines, was named secretary-treasurer.

Davidson Commission Co., Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill., has issued a booklet showing high and low records of fats, oils and by-products for the 1944-1954 period.

MATTHEWS

Cool-Drying and Aeration

PACKAGE SYSTEMS

for Bulk Grain Storage

- Round Grain Bins!
- Silos!
- Flat Storage in Buildings and Granaries!

Now—store bulk grain in absolute safety with a prefabricated Matthews Package System! Includes all materials and equipment necessary. Fan Kits complete with electrical equipment (except wiring), engineered for your particular job. Gives cleaner, safer grain storage at low maintenance cost. Lets you Cool-Dry and Aerate any time during storage—safely, economically. Blueprinted for complete protection against fire and spoilage! Call, write or wire Matthews—at once!

Dealer Inquiries Invited!

MATTHEWS SALES COMPANY

Manufacturers Representatives and Distributors

125 Keel Avenue Memphis, Tenn.



PROVED PERFORMER

This handsome little Ford runabout has had a well-cared-for life. Now, almost fifty years old, its engine purrs, its paint and brass gleam as though it were a youngster just off the assembly line.

Dependable quality that has stood the test of time is a point of pride in Esso Hexane, too. Our production facilities and laboratories have been in the business for a long time, during which product quality has been developed to an amazingly high level. Find out for yourself next time you order. Specify Esso Hexane—famous for high quality and dependable performance.

You can depend on ESSO HEXANE for

UNIFORMITY — Made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.

PURITY — High purity that helps avoid non-recoverable residues. Low non-volatile content.

MULTI-STORAGE AVAILABILITY — Can be shipped promptly from Baytown, Texas, or Bayonne, N. J. when you want it, where you want it.

EFFICIENT SOLVENT RECOVERY — Narrow boiling range allows complete removal from extracted oil and meal.

HIGH OIL RECOVERY — Results from "balanced solvency." Recovered oil has good color and refining properties.

MODERN HANDLING METHODS — Separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks are used throughout all Esso Hexane handling operations.

FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE — If you have a solvents problem or want further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Hexane—write or call our office nearest you. Our technicians will be glad to assist you.



PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

SOLD IN: Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ark., La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Boston, Mass. — Pelham, N. Y. — Elizabeth, N. J. — Bala-Cynwyd, Pa. — Baltimore, Md. — Richmond, Va. — Charlotte, N. C. — Columbia, S. C. — Memphis, Tenn. — New Orleans, La.

SERVING THE SOYBEAN INDUSTRY FOR TWENTY YEARS

SEVEN

Modern, Convenient
Chemical Laboratories
to Serve You

Chicago, Illinois
9 So. Clinton St. Bldg.

Des Moines, Iowa

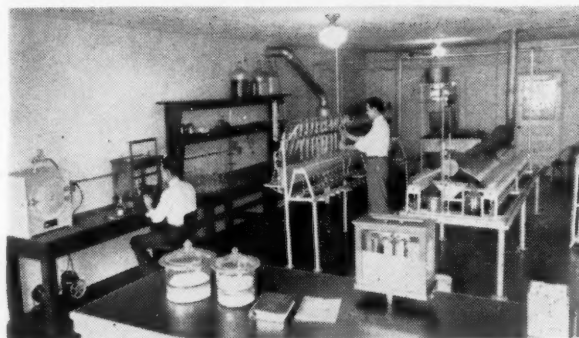
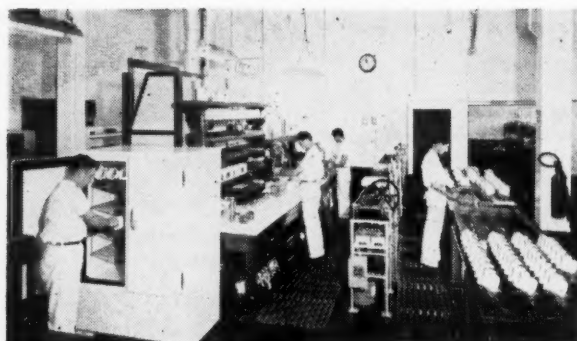
Memphis, Tennessee

Little Rock, Arkansas

Cairo, Illinois

Blytheville, Arkansas

Clarksdale, Mississippi



WOODSON-TENENT LABORATORIES

Official Chemists for the Chicago Board of Trade

Main Offices: 265 South Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

Specializing in Soybean Oils — Cake — Meals — Feeds

"Over One Billion dollars worth of products analyzed since 1935."

Oil Mill Meeting At Biloxi

AROUND 500 connected with the extracting of oil from soybean, cottonseed, and other vegetable seed were in Biloxi, Miss., Edgewater Gulf Hotel, June 6-7-8 for the 30th annual meeting of Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association. The meeting was called to order by B. C. Lundy, Greenville Oil Works, Greenville, Miss., general chairman of the meeting, with John West, vice president, Lewis Supply Co., Memphis, Tenn., giving the address of welcome, and C. C. Castillow, district engineer, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Greenville, Miss., responding.

Woodson Campbell, superintendent Hollendale Cotton Oil Mill, Hollendale, Miss., president, in his annual address outlined the progress of the Association during 1954-55, and outlined some of the advancements made in the extraction of oil from soybeans and cottonseed.

"How Can Soybeans Be Processed in the Mississippi Valley Profitably?" was answered by Ralph Woodruff, manager, Osceola Products Co., Osceola, Ark. Cecil Wamble, Cottonseed Research Laboratory, College Station, Texas, spoke on "Expeller and Screw Press Operating Problems."

"A superintendent in an oil mill has to be a combination Robert E. Lee, Nostradamus, Ernest Hemingway, Einstein, Luke, Eli Whitney, Job and Billy Graham, plus still knowing where the best fishing is in his area," J. B. Carpenter, export sales manager, V. D. Anderson Co., Cleveland, Ohio, stated in his address, "The Superintendent in an Oil Mill."

In a lecture "Extraction of High Oilseed by Prepressing and extracting," R. P. Hutchins, technical director, extraction division, the French Oil Mill Machinery Co., Piqua, Ohio, stated the chief advantages of the prepressing method were:

1. Most complete oil recovery.
2. Efficient control, particularly with poor quality seed.
3. Lowest investment cost for mills which have continuous mechanical screw presses or expellers already installed.
4. Production of meal with least toxicity based on free gossypol analysis.

Frank Miller, Southeastern sales manager, Screw Conveyor Corp., Winona, Miss., exhibited a film, "Movement Is Life," covering elevating and conveying equipment.

E. A. Gaulding, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Jackson, Miss., was moderator for the forums. Another forum on "Laboratory Analysis of Oil Mill

Products," was conducted by E. H. Tenent, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, and J. R. Mays, Jr., Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis, Tenn.



E. E. Kressenberg

E. E. Kressenberg, superintendent of Chickasaw Oil Mill, Memphis, Tenn., was elected president.

Otis M. Beckham, Osceola Products Co., Osceola, Ark., was elected first vice president; E. A. Gaulding, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Jackson, Miss., second vice president.

Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., was re-elected secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. Castillow, corresponding secretary.

E. S. Lyle, Dyersburg Oil Mill, Dyersburg, Tenn., was made chairman of the board.

The 1956 convention will be held at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

Responsible for the success of the convention, in addition to the officers of the Association, were the following committee personnel: John West, Lewis Supply Co., Memphis, chairman of the finance committee; T. C. Guinee, Southern Engineering & Supply Co., Vickburg, Miss., co-chairman; N. L. Pugh, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Newport, Ark., chairman of the program committee; E. S.

Lyle, Dyersburg Oil Mill, Dyersburg, Tenn., co-chairman; E. A. Gaulding, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Jackson, Miss.; H. L. Southall, Union Oil Mill, Bunkie, La.; E. L. Dillard, Dothan Oil Mill Co., Dothan, Ala.; R. T. Herring, Ninety-Six Manufacturing Co., Ninety-Six, S. C.; B. G. Stowe, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Goldsboro, N. C., committee members. E. H. Tenent, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Memphis, Tenn., headed the entertainment committee; with R. D. Long, Carver Cotton Gin Co., Memphis, Tenn. as co-chairman.

Oil Futures Contract

A NEW cottonseed oil futures contract has been established by the Chicago Board of Trade and trading in the new contract started recently, Robert C. Liebenow, board secretary, announced.

Inauguration of the new contract is expected to enhance the exchange's position as a fats and oils trading center, Liebenow said, since it will provide processors, refiners and other trade interests greater opportunities to hedge inventory risks.

The new contract provides for oil deliveries on a broad quality range with discounts for oil having more than 2.5 percent red color. Prices will be basis New York but with freight advantages for deliveries made in the larger producing areas. Delivery on contract will be made through warehouse receipts issued by bonded warehouses approved by the Chicago Board of Trade.

TRADERS IN FUTURES

Subscribers to The Leslie Commodity Letter currently hold the following positions:

	Recent price	Profit per contract
Long July Soybean Oil at 1085	1213	\$738
Short November Soybeans at \$2.48	\$2.29	\$932

Our commitment suggestions were 68% profitable during 1954 or correct nearly 7 out of every 10 times. Chicago December wheat was purchased at \$196¼, a price within ½ cent of the season's low. This was eventually sold at \$227½, only 2½ cents from the season's high, establishing a profit of \$1544 per contract.

To receive our current analysis of the wheat situation and our comprehensive review of the price outlook for new crop soybeans, oil, and meal, fill out the subscription form and mail it today.

THE LESLIE ANALYTICAL ORGANIZATION

1227-B Bryden Road

1 year \$85

6 months \$50

Columbus 5, Ohio

5 weeks \$10

Gentlemen: Please send me your weekly letter for the period circled.

Name

Street

City

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

PURIFIER. For many years feed mixers have been seeking a better way of introducing a clean, dry supply of steam in their pellet mills. V. D. Anderson Co. recently developed its "Hi-eF" purifier for installation on the steam line ahead of pellet mills. This unique device removes over 99 percent of the entrained water, line scale, etc., from the steam before it is introduced into the feed mixture.

The high degree of purity is attained through the employment of a new principle of controlled centrifugal force by means of carefully designed vanes and baffles. This makes the use of moving parts of filters unnecessary. As a result the miller never needs to service or clean the purifier.

For additional information write Soybean Digest 7d, Hudson, Iowa, and ask for Bulletin 501.

SOIL MOISTURE TESTS. A new catalog is offered by the Industrial Instruments, Inc., on soil moisture measurement and irrigation control. The catalog describes in detail the various methods of soil moisture and fertility measurements based on the electrolytic conductivity principle.

Equipment includes the Bouyoucos cells, moisture meter and irrigation controller.

For complete catalog write Soybean Digest 7c, Hudson, Iowa.

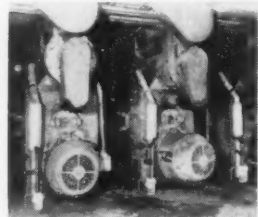
CULTIVATOR. Quick and easy to attach, the new four-row Case Drive-in Cultivator is mounted by one man in a matter of minutes.

The tractor is driven into the cultivator while the front hinged gangs are in the "outward" position. After the front beam is secured, the hinged gangs are swung inward to the tractor and fastened with two bolts.

A single rear gang to cultivate out wheel tracks is easily attached to the Eagle Hitch arms.

Fast adjustment provides for either 28-, 36-, 38-, 40- or 42-inch row spacing. The entire cultivator has a high, parallel lift for easy turning. It is rigidly mounted for fast dodging and has high clearance for late season crop work.

For further information write Soybean Digest 7f, Hudson, Iowa.

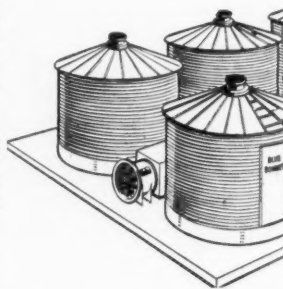


DRIER. A complete grain drying and storage system at a savings in initial cost is claimed for the new multiple bin drying system now available from Krop-Kare Products division of Kilby Steel Co.

Savings in production and selling costs enable the company to market the systems at an average cost of 65 to 75 cents per bushel of storage. The figure includes everything needed for the system—bins, fan or heated-air drier, perforated drying floor, steel air ducts, and the cost of material and labor for installing the system on a concrete slab.

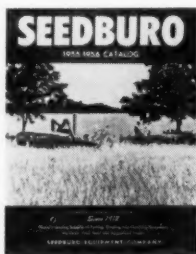
Various storage capacities are possible using Blue Bonnet bins in sizes from 1,010 to 3,315 bushels.

For further information write Soybean Digest 7a, Hudson, Iowa.



CATALOG. Seedburo Equipment Co. has announced the publication of a new 226-page catalog, the largest and most complete in its 43 years. Beside a complete line of grain testing, grading and handling equipment, the new catalog also contains two new sections on power and hand tools and office and warehouse equipment.

Dealers in all agricultural trades may obtain their copy of this new Seedburo catalog by writing to the Soybean Digest 7e, Hudson, Iowa.



IRRIGATION. Model 55A-IND32 is the newest unit in the Gorman-Rupp line of high pressure irrigation pumps for big sprinkler systems. It is powered by a Chrysler 102 h. p. industrial engine, radiator cooled.

The new pump will deliver 325 to 1,025 gallons of water per minute at 105 pounds pressure.

For more information write Soybean Digest 7b, Hudson, Iowa, and ask for Bulletin 5-IR-11J.



Crude and Refined Vegetable Oils—Soy Oil, Corn Oil, Cottonseed Oil

Daily Market Letters to Our Customers Supplement Our Personal Service
PHONE, WIRE, OR WRITE,

ROESLING, MONROE & CO.

4140 Bd. of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill. Ph.: Harrison 7-5244 **BROKERS**

GEO. K. DAHLIN

CARL H. SMITH

HUGH B. ELLSWORTH

Member National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association

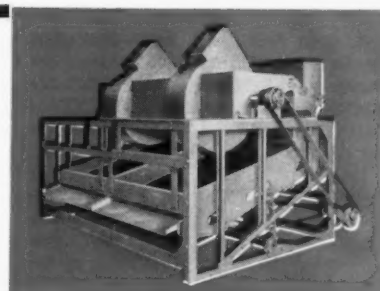
Meet the demand for cleaner soybeans NOW....be ready before September. Eureka sizes and types of cleaners meet every requirement for Farm Storage and Cleaning Plant, Country Elevator or Pool Terminal.



SINCE 1856

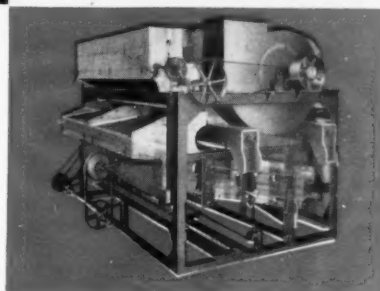
RECEIVING SCALPER

For high capacity primary cleaning . . . 11 Sizes.



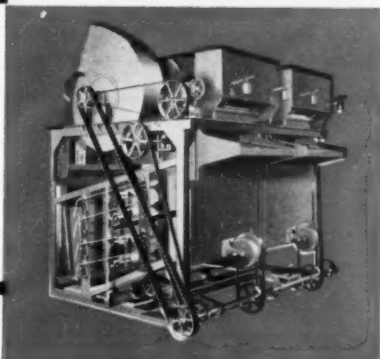
**3-SCREEN and 4-SCREEN
2-AIR SUPER CLEANERS**

For close primary cleaning or recleaning . . . 15 Sizes.



**DOUBLE TWIN SHOE
SUPER CLEANER**

For high capacity, close primary or recleaning . . . 6 sizes.



Place your order by phone . . .
call Silver Creek 240 . . . collect

S. HOWES CO., INC. SILVER CREEK, NEW YORK

Since 1856

WASHINGTON DIGEST

May Export More Soybeans To Japan

JAPAN. Uncle Sam has a chance to pick up some additional exports of soybeans to Japan. But whether USDA officials decide now is the time to take full advantage of the situation is yet to be determined.

The opportunity is revealed in an unusual release by the Foreign Agricultural Service. In it details of negotiations still pending between foreign governments are made public and discussed.

Normally, such information is "kept within the family" until negotiations are completed. In the present soybean case, however, Japan and Communist China are the principals and officials decided to go ahead and let the facts be known.

The situation shapes up like this:

A deal had been made between Japan and Communist China for Japan to take 50,000 tons (1,837,000 bushels) of soybeans from China during the first half of the Japanese fiscal year, April-September.

However, USDA says, the terms imposed by China were so stiff that there now appears to be a possibility Japan will withdraw from that agreement and buy soybeans somewhere else.

Since the United States is the only other major source for soybeans it is assumed the U. S. will get the business if the Japanese-Chinese negotiations actually break off.

Though officials do not say so, it is apparent from private conversations that the U. S. could pick up the additional nearly 2 million bushels export to Japan in a walk if the special export program, public law 480, were to be used.

The export business may come to this country, anyhow, but it's not sure.

The Japanese import program for soybeans during the April-Septem-

ber period had been arranged about like this:

From the United States, 6,246,000 bushels, plus 20,000 tons of soybean meal.

From Communist China, 1,837,000 bushels.

From Brazil, 735,000 bushels.

For allocation later, 1,103,000 bushels.

Total first half of the fiscal year imports—9,921,000 bushels from all sources.

Japan imported around 4,777,000 bushels of soybeans from China in 1954 and early 1955. The Japanese paid in cash. China committed itself to import goods of the same value from Japan within six to nine months.

However, as of early June, China had imported only 23 percent of the value of the soybeans she had sent to Japan.

Variation in Chinese prices is another factor leading to differences between the Chinese and Japanese. China has priced beans at Dairen at \$3.28 a bushel. With the addition of freight and a bonus charge the cost comes to more than \$3.66 a bushel, delivered to Japan. The bonus charge requires extra pay if quality is rated above specifications.

The cost, delivered, from China compares with a delivered cost of approximately \$3.08 a bushel from the United States.

Says the report: "Japanese industry sources are particularly dissatisfied with the Communist China price because they understand that the Chinese have been selling yellow soybeans to European buyers at a delivered price of 40 pounds sterling per metric ton (\$3 a bushel).

"However, Japanese Government officials in the past have appeared to accept this price discrimination



By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

in the interest of barter. It is the breakdown of the barter program that now is raising official objections."

EXPORTS. Questions raised by the hitch in Chinese exports to Japan get at the heart of the problem of whether the U. S. is going out for big soybean exports.

Current USDA policy coincides with the position of processors: That soybeans are not actually in surplus; that such soybeans as are in excess of real domestic needs and reasonable carryover will move into export channels without the special incentive of public law 480.

Some officials also argue that to declare soybeans surplus and make them eligible for export in exchange for foreign currencies might cause some countries to hold back, in the hope of lower prices.

There are a few key men who feel that the U. S. might as well be realistic and make an effort to develop all the soybean export market it can while the opportunity exists.

This issue is not a debatable one so far as USDA is concerned, for current policy is to stand pat. However, the question of using export incentives is far from dead, and may be revived officially under other circumstances.

Mitchell, Hutchins & Co.

—Future Brokers in Beans, Oil and Meal—

Members
of all leading
Commodity Exchanges

231 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago 4, Ill.
State 2-1700

CCC TAKE OVER. USDA officials did not know as this was written how many soybeans had been taken over by Commodity Credit Corp. at the expiration of loans June 1.

However, they figured the total from warehouse stocks was somewhere in the neighborhood of 10 million bushels, most of them in Iowa and Minnesota. By the latter part of June takeover beans were moving to market briskly under the sales policy announced by USDA:

Sell takeover soybeans at the market price, but not less than the 1954 price support rate. Sales were reported running several cents a bushel over support level.

With prices this close to support, officials anticipate a large crush of soybeans during the last three months of this season. They also expect to export some of the takeover beans for dollars through regular trade channels.

Something like another 10 million bushels of soybeans are expected to be delivered from farm-stored loans, making the total takeover in the neighborhood of 20 million bushels. The intent of top USDA officials is to get rid of all these beans through regular trade channels, one way or another.

CARRYOVER. A carryover of between 15 to 20 million bushels of soybeans is anticipated by most officials, assuming that the crop estimate last year is not raised. Should this occur, carryover estimates would go higher.

In the neighborhood of 185 million bushels are believed to have been crushed October 1954 through June 1955. Close to 47 million bushels have been exported during this period.

Total crush for this season is estimated at around 245 million bushels, averaging at least 20 million bushels a month during the last three months. Exports are still tentatively placed at 55 million bushels for the marketing year.

Using an estimate of 27 million bushels for farm use, including seed (most USDA officials use this figure), carryover next October would be 17 million bushels if the 1954 crop estimate does not change.

While the probable carryover is large in terms of past years, it is not excessive. Sooner or later, however, the old-crop price has to blend into the new and presumably lower one.

Recent demand for soybean oil meal has been good. It's felt here that late delivery of farm-stored soybeans may help in maintaining price until late in the season.

PIG CROP. The prospective large increase in the fall pig crop—estimated at 11 percent larger than a year ago—coupled with the boost in 1955 spring pigs will be a bearish

influence on vegetable oil prices next fall and winter, officials believe.

The boost in hog production points to around \$15 hogs next winter. Lard prices are expected to be relatively low this fall and winter.

Officials are estimating that lard will sell below 9 cents a pound in Chicago next winter. Price level depends on exports. A somewhat lopsided price pattern as between lard and vegetable oils appears to be coming. Lower lard prices will have a bearish influence on soybean and cottonseed oil prices, but the effect will not be as great, officials believe, as would result from a very large soybean crop.

THE COVER PICTURE

THE AIR-CONDITIONED Netherland Plaza, site of the American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors Association meetings Aug. 29-31, is one of the nation's finest hotels.

Located in downtown Cincinnati, "close to everything," the Netherland Plaza is known everywhere for "its comfort, service and friendly hospitality."

The hotel has 29 stories and 800 outside rooms. There are four fine restaurants and three cocktail lounges, all completely air-conditioned and noted for cuisine and service.

In the arcade, reached without leaving the hotel, are two of the city's largest department stores and a dozen specialty shops beckoning to the women who attend the convention.

The meetings will be held in the hotel's Hall of Mirrors.

architects,
engineers
and builders of
complete plants & units

**extraction and
processing
of vegetable oils**



BLAW-KNOX COMPANY

Chicago 1, Ill.

Tulsa 1, Okla. • Pittsburgh 22, Pa. • Birmingham • Washington, D.C. • Philadelphia • New York City • San Francisco

Market Street

We invite the readers of **THE SOYBEAN DIGEST** to use **MARKET STREET** for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

Rate 10c per word per issue.
Minimum insertion \$2.00.

FOR SALE — FLAKING AND cracking rolls, meal toasters, filter presses, hammer mills, Anderson 14-inch conditioners, 36-inch cookers. Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

SOYBEAN CLEANERS, 4 SIZES, new and used. Strong air cleaning, scalping and screening. For processing plants or for seed work. Cleland Mfg. Co., 2800 Washington Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.

BINS FOR SURPLUS STORAGE. We have available a limited number of government-type grain bins, 3,250-bushel, 18 feet x 16 feet at attractive prices. For particulars write Midwest Steel Products Co., Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

FOR SALE — FRENCH SCREW press parts and equipment due to conversion from soybeans to cottonseed two each of following: 50-HP screw press motors, solid main shafts complete with soybean type worms and collars, motor pinions and gears for 44-20 speed ratio, cone tips, cone adjusting sleeves, downspouts, downspout conveyor feeders, two-way cake spouts. Also one 72 inch French 5-high cooker with 20 inch steam-jacketed rings. Imperial Cotton Oil Co., Macon, Miss.

developers of the
Rotocel, installed
capacity exceeds
1,500,000 tons
per year

Chemical Plants Division

JONES-HETTELSATER CONSTRUCTION CO.

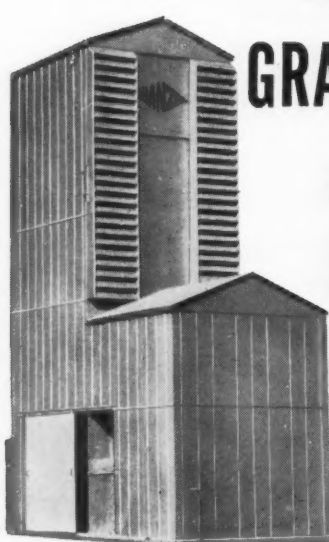
34 YEARS as
Designers and Builders

★
**FLOUR MILLS
ELEVATORS
FEED & SOYBEAN
PLANTS**
★

1911 Baltimore Ave.
KANSAS CITY 8, MISSOURI

Nothing else can say it so well:

SHANZER
GRAIN DRIERS
are YOUR
all-weather
crop pro-
tection...



Write for free literature!

SHANZER MANUFACTURING CO.
85 BLUXOME ST. • SAN FRANCISCO 7, CALIF. • PHONE SUffer 1-5200

IN THE MARKETS

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for March and April as reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)
PRIMARY MATERIALS: FACTORY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, AND FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS, APRIL 1955 - MARCH 1955

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	April 1955	March 1955	April 1955	March 1955	Apr. 30, 1955	Mar. 31, 1955
Cottonseed, crude	110,834	150,978	125,217	171,702	106,593	125,738
Cottonseed, refnd.	117,110	161,402	119,302	138,285	1562,020	1568,369
Corn, crude	21,474	23,671	23,682	22,823	12,987	15,422
Corn, refined	22,080	21,347	20,687	19,460	5,420	5,167
Soybean, crude	218,083	210,643	216,180	239,249	104,438	107,732
Soybean, refined	199,755	219,803	194,676	219,097	66,197	68,183
Linseed, raw	36,801	59,703	45,085	43,533	161,853	171,597
Linseed, refined	21,339	19,540	21,531	20,363	37,473	35,615
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	19,468	22,208	14,218	14,456	50,715	49,211

¹ Includes 336 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corp. This figure, as well as the comparable Mar. 31, 1955, figure of 329 million pounds, includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted" and quantities assigned to refiners but not yet delivered to CCC. As of Apr. 30, CCC reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 39 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil, of which it is estimated that about 4 million have not been reported to the Census Bureau.

FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLE OILS, BY USES, DURING APRIL 1955

	Edible products			Inedible products		
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Paint & varnish	Lubricants & similar oils
Cottonseed, refined	12,048	2,763	1,749			288
Soybean, crude				70	330	15
Soybean, refined	43,907	6,187	8,804		7,894	19
Foots, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)				2,778	188	291
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:						
Cottonseed	22,603	16,402	1,887			
Soybean	35,564	52,495				

CONSUMPTION OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY FATS AND OILS IN FAT SPLITTING

	1955			1954	
	Apr.	Mar.	Cumulative	Apr.	Jan.-Apr. Cumulative
Vegetable					
Coconut, Crude	2,600	3,440	10,907	4,447	18,270
Other Vegetable	1,707	1,449	6,652	1,033	4,296
Soapstocks					
Vegetable foots	9,925	10,100	36,970	8,957	40,315

Source: U. S. Census Bureau.

INSPECTIONS. Soybeans, inspected by grades and percent, as reported by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service.¹

Grade	Oct.-Apr. 1953-54	Oct.-Apr. 1954-55	April 1954	March 1955	April 1955 (2)
	1,000 bu. %	1,000 bu. %	1,000 bu. %	1,000 bu. %	1,000 bu. %
No. 1	53,363 29	26,145 15	1,815 23	2,188 20	3,550 24
No. 2	76,973 41	85,288 51	3,989 51	6,682 59	8,147 56
No. 3	26,688 14	40,117 24	915 12	1,633 15	2,005 14
No. 4	19,014 10	11,174 7	612 8	493 4	531 4
Sample	11,583 6	5,331 3	460 6	261 2	337 2
Total	187,621 100	168,055 100	7,791 100	11,297 100	14,570 100

(1) Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels. (2) Of the April 1955 receipts, 298 bushels were Black, 1,750 Mixed, and the remainder Yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in April included 1,903,449 bushels as cargo lots, 1,023,305 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

SOYBEANS: INSPECTED RECEIPTS BY GRADES AND PERCENT(1)

Grade	Oct.-May 1953-54	Oct.-May 1954-55	May 1954	April 1955	May 1955 (2)
	1,000 bu. %	1,000 bu. %	1,000 bu. %	1,000 bu. %	1,000 bu. %
No. 1	54,865 28	30,829 17	1,502 23	3,550 24	4,684 26
No. 2	80,360 42	95,226 51	3,387 52	8,147 56	9,938 54
No. 3	27,428 14	42,661 23	740 11	2,005 14	2,544 14
No. 4	19,493 10	11,886 6	479 7	531 4	712 4
Sample	12,050 6	5,678 3	467 7	337 2	347 2
Total	194,196 100	186,280 100	6,575 100	14,570 100	18,225 100

(1) Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels. (2) Of the May 1955 receipts, 300 bushels were Black, 650 Mixed, and the remainder Yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in May included 2,508,000 bushels as cargo lots, 1,299,085 bushels as truck receipts and the balance as car lot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

SOYBEAN DIGEST

**SOYBEANS: INSPECTED RECEIPTS AT UNITED STATES MARKETS
16-YEAR (1944-1953) AVERAGE AND MONTHLY 1949-55 (1) (1,000 bu.)**

	10-year average						
Month	1944-53	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
October	62,201	72,352	64,565	66,901	80,236	72,334	50,389
November	26,947	29,513	34,647	22,766	19,905	28,551	49,596
December	12,161	9,286	17,112	12,185	14,197	23,643	16,660
January	11,678	6,122	23,313	12,999	8,928	20,706	15,268
February	9,658	7,476	11,982	15,181	9,047	20,155	10,275
March	10,337	10,174	12,388	12,643	15,431	14,391	11,297
April	9,167	10,392	10,697	6,651	12,965	7,791	14,570
May	8,000	8,095	6,946	14,513	8,809	6,575	
June	7,335	5,996	7,922	16,053	9,413	5,466	
July	5,422	5,092	4,303	5,237	9,771	5,676	
August	3,089	2,209	3,127	3,062	5,866	1,061	
September	10,868	4,570	8,748	18,887	31,471	22,113	
Total	176,863	162,777	205,750	207,078	226,089	228,512	

(1) Includes truck and cargo inspections as well as carlots. Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,650 bushels through September 1953. Beginning October 1953, 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels.

**SOYBEANS: INSPECTED RECEIPTS, DESIGNATED MARKETS,
OCT. 1, 1953 - SEPT. 30, 1954, WITH COMPARISONS
CARLOADS ONLY**

		Grades				Sample	Total
Markets		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Grade	
Ala.	Mobile	90	1,063	408	324	450	2,335
Ill.	Bloomington	1,479	798	278	196	93	2,844
	Champaign	1,417	1,460	479	327	99	3,782
	Chicago	2,609	4,272	891	588	300	8,660
	Decatur	4,861	8,355	2,448	2,096	1,326	19,086 ¹
	East St. Louis	39	195	115	146	177	672
	Galesburg	270	443	100	54	22	889
	Gibson City	2,334	788	346	361	194	4,023
	Kankakee	416	189	34	36	6	681
	Peoria	188	110	21	8	1	328
	Quincy	267	561	296	253	161	1,538
	Springfield	118	366	186	133	89	892
	Taylorville	571	915	105	98	57	1,746
Ind.	Decatur	2,025	1,068	530	444	148	4,215
	Frankfort	274	298	89	79	13	753
	Indianapolis	824	1,815	423	238	100	3,400
	Lafayette	644	779	198	126	54	1,801
Iowa	Belmond	1,392	1,076	187	77	14	2,656
	Cedar Rapids	1,340	1,595	260	97	46	3,338
	Clinton	549	749	126	73	30	1,527
	Des Moines	2,852	1,856	247	137	16	5,108
	Fort Dodge	436	73	22	12	1	544
	Sioux City	202	326	79	56	28	691
Kans.	Kansas City	52	269	194	151	121	787
	Wichita	3	132	125	65	27	352
Ky.	Louisville	232	733	254	166	65	1,450
La.	New Orleans	122	1,847	822	897	1,146	4,834
Md.	Baltimore	320	1,591	459	144	17	2,531
Minn.	Minneapolis	2,054	2,512	786	506	134	5,992
Mo.	Kansas City	372	798	441	428	321	2,360
	St. Joseph	101	460	206	189	81	1,037
	St. Louis	12	57	60	105	104	338
Nebr.	Omaha	290	449	198	137	43	1,117
N. Y.	Buffalo	70	125	54	41	9	299
Ohio	Bellevue	1,304	607	146	83	43	2,183
	Cincinnati	457	1,112	237	103	18	1,927
	Columbus	129	246	106	80	33	594
	Delphos	171	267	102	70	38	648
	Fostoria	247	613	181	87	26	1,154
	Mansfield	35	79	21	11	3	149
	Marion	490	606	150	85	29	1,360
	Painesville	459	1,004	213	115	35	1,826
	Toledo	1,167	1,597	329	165	47	3,305
Pa.	Philadelphia	76	623	353	139	75	1,266
Tenn.	Memphis	69	375	249	286	425	1,404
Va.	Norfolk	204	982	899	98	19	2,202
All other markets							
	not listed	365	774	450	412	224	2,225
Total all markets		33,908	47,008	14,903	10,522	6,508	112,849 ²
% 1953 crop year		30.0	41.7	13.2	9.3	5.8	100
% 1952 crop year		18.4	48.5	15.5	11.4	6.3	100
% 1951 crop year		26.8	44.5	18.4	6.6	3.7	100
% 1950 crop year		37.3	40.8	15.1	4.7	2.2	100
% 1949 crop year		30.6	47.9	15.1	4.6	1.9	100
% 1948 crop year		22.7	52.0	20.3	3.8	1.2	100

¹ Decatur, Ill., total includes one carload Brown in addition to the Yellow and Black classes. ² Includes one carload Brown at Decatur, Ill., in addition to the Yellow, Black and Mixed classes. Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

PRICE SUPPORT. 1954-crop soybeans put under price support and the total quantities under loan redeemed through May 15. (1,000 bu.)

Quantity put under loan		Total under support redeemed	
Farm-stored	Warehouse-stored	agreements	May 15
18,695	18,871	3,465	41,031
			11,571

JULY, 1955

PRATER ROTARY AIRLOCK FEEDER



FOR SMOOTHER, MORE EFFICIENT PROCESSING

The Prater Rotary Airlock Feeder links your processing operation into a tightly-knit, smooth running circuit. It seals off the bottom discharge of dust collectors, preventing air from leaking into the collector and feeding dust out of the system as it is collected. It is also used to feed granular materials into the processing equipment against pressure—at a pre-determined rate!

If you're converting to the solvent method of extraction, be sure to include the Prater Pulverizer and Prater Rotary Airlock Feeders as part of the system. With them, Prater offers years of experience serving the soybean industry, plus up-to-date recommendations to make your operation satisfactory in every respect.

The Prater Rotary Airlock is built in two sizes, 8" and 10" requiring 1/3 HP and 1/2 HP respectively. It is furnished as a complete "package unit" or may be purchased without motor.

Write today for free new bulletin.

PRATER

PRATER PULVERIZER COMPANY

1527 S. 55th Court Chicago 50, Illinois

NELLIS

FEED COMPANY

Brokers

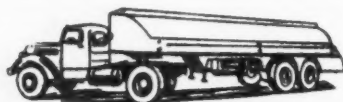
of Soybean Oil Meal

255 Board of Trade Building

Wabash 2-7322
TWX 623

Chicago 4, Ill.

Ship By



TANK TRUCK

SOYBEAN OIL HAULING
OUR SPECIALTY

STILLPASS TRANSIT CO.

CONTRACT HAULERS

Inter and Intra State Tank Truck Operators. Edible Oils
4967 Spring Grove Avenue Mulberry 6102-6103
Cincinnati 32, Ohio If no answer call Grandview 5529

MARIANNA SALES COMPANY

MEMPHIS 1, TENN.

Dealers in

Soybean and Cottonseed Products

Brokers in

Soybean and Cottonseed Meal Futures

Members

Memphis Board of Trade
American Feed Manufacturers Association
Chicago Board of Trade

Tel. 37-8585-89

STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports for close of business on Friday or Saturday preceding date of the report.

	May 24	June 1	June 7	June 14	June 21
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets					
Atlantic Coast	224	142	130	112	116
Gulf Coast	311	708	952	1,355	1,644
Northwestern and Upper Lake	574	475	410	206	329
Lower Lake	688	691	937	806	717
East Central	276	285	237	64	331
West Central					
Southwestern and Western	90	93	214	214	169
Total current week	2,163	2,394	2,880	2,757	3,306
Total year ago	6,739	6,606	6,418	5,766	5,378
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Market					
Total current week	24	0	0	0	0
Total year ago	55	25	0	0	0
Total North American Commercial Soybean Stocks					
Current week	2,187	2,394	2,880	2,757	3,306
Year ago	6,794	6,631	6,418	5,766	5,378

PRIMARY RECEIPTS OF SOYBEANS IN BUSHELS OF IMPORTANT INTERIOR POINTS Last three figures (000) omitted

City	May 20	May 27	June 3	June 10	June 17
Chicago	516	801	342	303	484
Indianapolis	58	124	102	65	94
Kansas City	125	84	131	157	86
Minneapolis	197	180	107	138	108
Omaha	32	38	80	127	87
Peoria	55	39	42	92	92
Sioux City	6	4	5	5	5
St. Joseph	6	18	12	16	17
St. Louis	9	6	3	3	4
Totals	1,004	1,294	824	906	977
Last Year	430	487	589	298	225

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1951-54 soybean crops, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Carryover, Oct. 1	4,159	3,575	10,137	1,336
Production	282,477	298,052	268,528	342,795
Total supply ¹	286,636	301,627	278,665	344,131
Farm use including seed for season	21,636	25,180	25,000	27,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export or carryover	265,000	276,447	253,665	317,131
Disappearance, October through Apr. 30:				
Crushed for oil or processed ²	156,023	145,768	138,878	145,929
Exported	13,045	23,139	34,664	41,423
Total	169,068	168,907	173,542	187,352
Balance on May 1 for processing, export, or carryover	95,932	107,540	80,123	129,779

¹ Imports negligible. ² No allowance is made for new crop crushings prior to Oct. 1.

EXPORTS. U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for April, as reported by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Soybeans	2,879,098 bu.
Soybean oil	
Crude	557,783 lbs.
Refined, but not further processed	1,714,414 lbs.
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	604,053 lbs.

Converted to a soybean equivalent basis the exports for April amounted to 3,153,721 bushels.

SOYBEANS: INSPECTIONS FOR OVERSEAS EXPORT BY PORTS, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION MAY 27 - JUNE 17 (bushels)

	Baltimore	Norfolk	New Orleans	Mobile	Total
Holland	18,667		130,667		149,334
Japan		58,083	132,282		190,365
Korea			193,536		193,536
Formosa			508,071		508,071
Belgium	18,667	74,667		18,667	112,001
Germany			18,667		18,667
United Kingdom			93,333		93,333
Total	37,334	132,750	1,076,556	18,667	1,265,307

PRICES. Average price received by farmers, effective parity and support rates, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

Average farm price	Effective parity	Av. price as percent of parity	National average price support rate
May 15 1954	Apr. 15 1955	May 15 1955	May 15 1955
3.55	2.42	2.36	2.90
81	2.56	2.22	2.04

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

SOYBEAN DIGEST

**SOYBEANS: NET RECEIPTS, CRUSHINGS, AND STOCKS AT
OIL MILLS, BY STATES, MAY 1955 - APRIL 1955**
(Tons of 2,000 pounds)

State	Net receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	May 1955	April 1955	May 1955	April 1955	May 31 1955	Apr. 30 1955
United States	548,989	461,786	630,351	600,915	305,993	387,355
Illinois	242,734	201,749	238,010	247,054	92,756	88,032
Indiana	54,004	51,000	64,913	57,571	19,907	30,816
Iowa	107,782	89,563	113,825	90,585	50,040	56,083
Kansas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	6,471	10,091	(1)	14,975	18,521	(1)
Minnesota	43,372	36,372	43,692	40,685	8,279	8,589
Missouri	(1)	10,044	26,117	24,024	(1)	28,779
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,258	(1)
Ohio	47,258	44,531	63,337	60,600	36,594	52,673
All other	47,368	18,436	80,457	65,421	78,638	122,373

(1) Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

**SOYBEAN PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION AND STOCKS AT OIL
MILL LOCATIONS, BY STATES, MAY 1955 - APRIL 1955**

State	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)			
	Production		Stocks	
	May 1955	April 1955	May 31 1955	Apr. 30 1955
United States	229,163	218,083	31,921	38,937
Illinois	89,020	92,954	9,246	13,242
Indiana	23,838	21,153	2,270	2,430
Iowa	40,577	32,349	5,348	6,303
Kansas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	(1)	5,524	1,024	495
Minnesota	15,207	13,832	3,820	3,865
Missouri	9,659	8,813	(1)	(1)
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ohio	22,458	21,176	2,899	3,427
All other	28,404	22,282	7,314	9,175

State	Cake and meal (tons)			
	May 1955	April 1955	May 31 1955	Apr. 30 1955
United States	479,982	*456,247	100,753	113,380
Illinois	174,215	180,126	51,631	63,352
Indiana	51,212	44,790	6,249	4,693
Iowa	87,563	*71,726	16,133	16,476
Kansas	(1)	(1)	(1)	594
Kentucky	(1)	11,528	2,007	1,265
Minnesota	33,519	31,299	2,329	(1)
Missouri	20,583	18,543	2,873	1,897
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	(1)	(1)	1,377	1,398
Ohio	49,941	47,431	3,121	3,543
All other	62,949	50,804	15,033	20,162

* Revised. (1) Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

SHORTENING. Standard shortening shipments reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

May 21	4,163,588
May 28	5,040,949
June 4	4,768,293
June 11	4,075,266
June 18	5,283,753

SEED IMPORTS. Soybean seed imports admitted into the United States under the federal seed act for the July 1, 1954, to May 31, 1955, period totaled 31,900 pounds, all from Canada.

**SOYBEAN EXPORTS AND INSPECTIONS FOR OVERSEAS
EXPORT**

Oct. 1, 1953 - June 18, 1954	35,170,000 bu.
Oct. 1, 1954 - June 17, 1955	46,177,000 bu.

From U. S. Bureau of the Census data and licensed grain inspectors. Do not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

JULY, 1955

**pack
your
soybean
meal**
in

**CHASE
BAGS**

M / W
CHASE MULTIWALLS

**CHASE
BURLAP BAGS**

**CHASE
COTTON BAGS**

Over 108 years of experience goes
into the making of every Chase bag

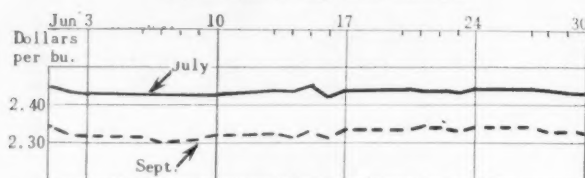
Place your next order with:

CHASE BAG COMPANY

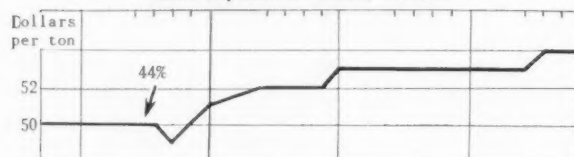
General Sales Offices:

309 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Illinois
30 Branches and Sales Offices-Coast-to-Coast

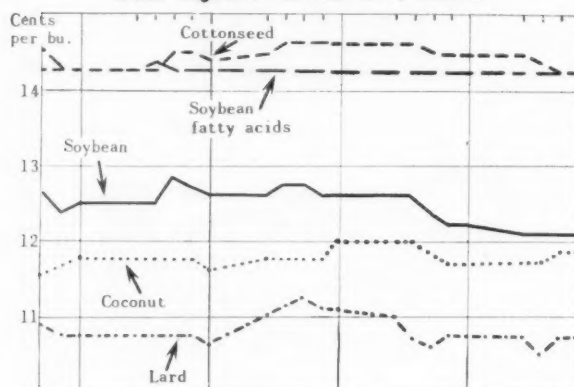
DAILY MARKET PRICES Futures No. 2 Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard, Tankcars



June Markets

AFTER reaching nine-year lows early in June soybean oil meal strengthened on the long-awaited pickup in mixed feed demand, and pushed \$5 higher during the month.

The general tone of the feedstuffs markets improved, and depleted inventories forced buyers into the market. At times they were eager purchasers of soybean oil meal.

Soybean oil retreated somewhat from the year's high, losing 5/8 cent during June.

Cash soybeans marked time, with little net change. Deliveries were said to have fallen off following the May 31 takeover deadline by Commodity Credit Corp., but there was still enough volume to keep processors going, and the rate of processor operations was said to have stepped up somewhat.

A depressing influence was the CCC announcement that it would sell takeover beans at the market but not below support price, and CCC's failure to offer beans for export under public law 480. The trade considers that this policy has set an effective ceiling over cash soybeans for the time being.

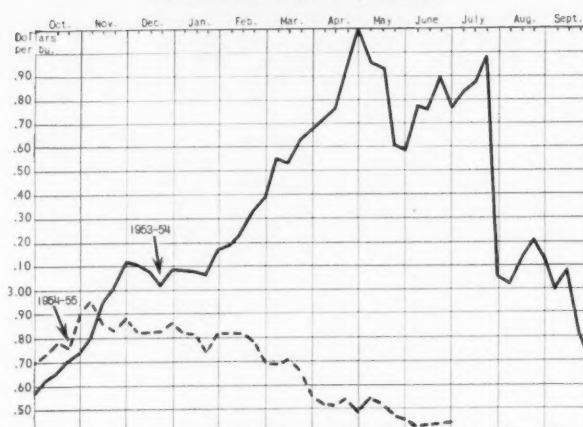
The Chicago CCC office estimated it would require about 12 million bushels of 1954 price supported beans, 90 percent of them from Iowa points. CCC had sold 2.5 million bushels of these beans up to June 24, it was reported.

Good growing weather and favorable reports on the 1955 crop prospects with indications of a record acreage were also weakening factors.

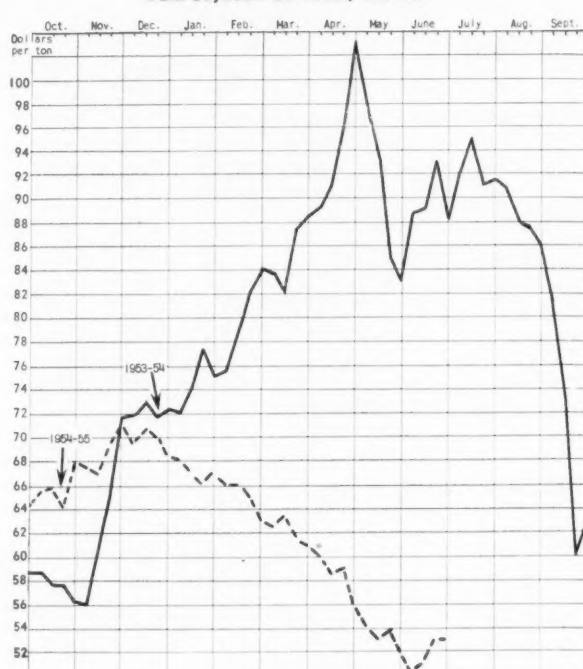
There was said to be some increase in export interest as a result of lower soybean prices. Low bean and meal prices contributed to the pickup in feed demand and export demand for oil.

A fairly sluggish domestic demand for soybean oil is

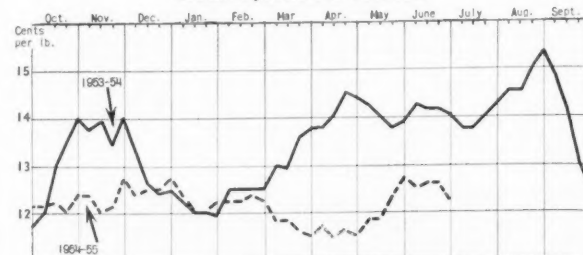
TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Friday prices) Near Futures Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



balanced against evidence of increasing interest abroad due to the depletion of CCC stocks of surplus cottonseed oil. Trade News Services (N. Y.) reports belief in the trade that interest from abroad in U. S. soybean oil will pick up soon.

SOAP STOCKS. Acid soybean soap stocks delivered Midwest declined from 5 3/4 to 5 1/8 cents a pound during June. Raw soap stocks dropped from 2 to 1 3/4 cents a pound.

For FASTER and MORE ACCURATE MOISTURE TESTS

ORDER A

Steinlite

400 G



-----> THE WORLD'S
MOST WIDELY USED
MOISTURE TESTER

Serving the Grain,
Feed and Seed Trades
with the Best in Quality,
the Right Price with the
Fastest Service
for over 43 years

Your order is shipped the *Day
Received—No Delay!*
Just pick up your phone and call
ANdover 3-2128
"COLLECT"



"World's Largest Suppliers of
Grain Testing Equipment
for Over 43 Years"

SEEDBURO

(SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU)
EQUIPMENT COMPANY

• There are more than 35 different moisture testers in the United States...yet, by far, the Steinlite is the most extensively used. With over 22,000 successful installations, Steinlite has proved its reliability over the years. Wherever moisture is a dollar-important factor in the buying, selling and storing of grain and other commodities, the Steinlite 400G has the reputation of being the most popular and practical moisture tester available. Write for full information on how you can save time and money with a Steinlite.

Exclusive Distributor of Steinlite Moisture Testers



SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT COMPANY, Dept. SD7
618 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Illinois

Please send me full information on the 400G Steinlite Moisture Tester for Grains, Seeds, Mixed Feeds, Nuts, Meal, Flour and many other commodities of consistent chemical and granular nature.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
313 N. FIRST ST.
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

G



NEW CHATTANOOGA, TENN. PLANT OF CENTRAL SOYA NEAR COMPLETION

PROGRESS REPORT

Highlighting Central Soya's progress report is a new, modern plant located on the Tennessee River near Chattanooga, Tenn. . . . a site that will enable Central Soya to better serve the expanding southern agriculture. The new plant will have three functions: Soybean processing, feed manufacturing and grain storage. Featured will be the bulk handling of both raw materials and products . . . since excellent barge, truck, and rail facilities are available.

The new Chattanooga plant nears completion. Watch for the opening!

CENTRAL SOYA COMPANY

McMillen Feed Mills
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA